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INAUGURAL SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America—Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

Called to the difficult and responsible station of the Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach to the discharge of the duties assigned me with humble distrust of my abilities, but with a suitable confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people.

Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government to take the place of this, and which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which may arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, with the hope that the beginning of our career as a confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of separate existence and independence, which we have asserted, and with the blessing of Providence intend to maintain. Our present condition has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrating the American idea, that Government must rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is right that the people should alter or abolish governments whenever they become obstructive of the ends for which they were established.

The declared purpose of the compact of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity; and when in the judgment of the Sovereign States, now composing this Confederacy, it had been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, and a peaceful appeal to the ballot box declared that so far as they were concerned the Government created by that compact should cease to exist, in this they merely asserted the right with the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable. Of the time and occasion of its exercise, they, as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men, will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit. The right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which has been re-affirmed in the Bill of Rights of States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognises in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purpose of Government. Thus the Sovereign States here represented have proceeded to form this Confederacy, and it is by an abuse of language that their act has been denominated "revolution." They formed no new alliance, but within each State its government has resumed the rights of the person and property, which has not been disturbed.—The agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations, sustained by the consciousness that the transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy, did not proceed from any disregard on our part of such obligations, or any failure to perform every Constitutional duty; moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others. If we may not hope to avoid war, we may, at least, expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it.

Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States will be found equal to any measure of defence which, sooner or later, security may require.

An agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace, and the freest trade of which our necessities will permit.

It is alike our interest, and that of all those to whom we would sell, and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and other manufacturing, or the navigating communities, such as the States of the American Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interest should invite good will and kind feelings. If, however, passion or lust should cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of those States, we must prepare to meet this emergency and maintain by the final arbitrament of the sword the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth.

We have entered upon a career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued. Through many years of controversy with our late associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for those rights to which we were entitled.—As a necessity, not as choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peacebly to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territorial jurisdiction be assailed, it will at least remain for us, with firm resolve, to appeal to arms, and invoke the blessings of Providence on our just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition, and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of branches of the Executive Department, having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs, and postal service. For purposes of defence the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed and disciplined army, more numerous than would usually be required in a peace establishment. I also suggest for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high seas, a Navy, adapted to those objects, will be required. These necessities have dobubtless engaged the attention of Congress.

With a Constitution differing only from that of our fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well known intent, freed from sectional conflicts, which have interfered with the pursuit of general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that Southern States from which we have so recently parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours. Under the Government we have instituted, for this your Constitution makes adequate provision. But beyond this, if I mistake not the judgment and will of the people, a re-union with the States from which we have separated is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase the power, develope the resources and promote the happiness of a Confederacy, it is requisite that there should be so much of homogeneity that the welfare of every portion shall be the aim of the whole; where this does not exist, antagonisms are engendered, which must and should result in the separation of those actuated solely by the desire to preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare.

The separation of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check. The cultivation of our field has progressed, as heretofore;—and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, in which the commercial world has a deep interest, scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be intercepted by exterior force which should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets—a course of conduct which would be as just towards us as it would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the Government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated by even the strongest desire to inflict injury upon us; but if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon those who so decide, and the suffering of millions will be a testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors.

In the meantime, there will remain to us—besides the ordinary remedies before suggested—the well known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy.

Experience in public stations of subordinate grade to this, which your kindness has conferred has taught me that care, and toil and disappointment, are the price of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either want of zeal or fidelity to the cause, that is to me highest in hope and of most endearing affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction, one which I neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duty required at my hands.

We have changed our constituent parts, but the system of our Government and the Constitution formed by our fathers, is that of these Confederate States. In their exposition of it, and in judicial constructions it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning. Thus instructed as to the just interpretation of the instrument, and even remembering that all offices are but trusts for the people, and that delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectation, yet to retain when retiring, something of the good will and confidence with which you welcome my entrance into office.

It is joyous, in the midst of perilous times, to look around upon a people united in heart where one purpose of high resolve animates and actuates the whole, where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor, right, liberty, and equality; obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of the movement, sanctified, by its justice and sustained by a virtuous people. Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which, by his blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish, and transmit to their posterity, and with the continuance of this favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace, and to prosperity.

The Kansas Sufferers---Affecting Incidents of the Famine.

The famine fiend still stalks abroad on the prairies of Kansas. That State, newly transformed from a Territory, instead of breaking forth into joy at such an advent, is, to-day, just opening her eyes to an extent of destitution hitherto unparalleled in this country. The stranger who visits Kansas, it is stated, returns to his Eastern home appalled with the amazing and heart-rending spectacles which there present themselves.—C. H. Brainard, writing from Atchison, on the 3d inst., describes the following scenes:

Yesterday afternoon, a young woman by the name of Harriet Harris, arrived from Ottawa county, one hundred and eighty miles distant, with a female infant only eleven months old. She was on the road no less than twenty-four days, having been detained fourteen days at [illegible] of her child. She was most scantily clad, having no garment suitable for winter save an old shawl badly worn. She was only saved from freezing by some bed clothing brought by the driver of the team. Her husband left her two months ago to look for work, and has not since returned. She has friends in Wisconsin, and to-morrow she will be sent forward by Gen. Pomeroy, after receiving a supply of needed clothing.

This poor woman, who is not twenty-one years old, and quite attractive in her personal appearance, informs me that there are about twenty five families in the neighborhood she has just left, and that starvation stares them in the face. It was reported that one woman and two children had actually perished with hunger! Before the Kansas Relief Committees had begun to make their labors felt in the distant counties, this unfortunate woman and her neighbors had exhausted every particle of food, and were only saved from starvation and death by some buffalo hunters, who generously supplied them with a sack of flour.

The streets in front of Gen. Pomeroy's distributing office is blockaded with teams from early dawn until after sun set.—Twelve persons are constantly employed in distributing food and clothing, between forty and sixty loads of which are despatched daily. More than 225 towns have already been aided by the committee. No less than eight buildings are used by the committee, which are rent free, and nearly all of which are owned by Gen. Pomeroy. These buildings include four ware houses, one clothing room, one office, a grist mill, with three run of stone, and a hotel for the use of applicants for aid. This hotel is used also as a hospital for persons suffering from frozen limbs.

I have just visited the hospital, where in one room I found twenty men, one woman and several little children.—Some of these men were suffering with frozen feet, and will be detained several days. One man from Bourbon County starts for Ohio to-morrow, with his wife and two children, the eldest of which is a sickly little creature, only 9 years old. The other is a chubby little cherub, too young to have any idea of the terrible suffering of those around her.—The man informed me that a recent census was taken of Bourbon County, which showed a population of nearly 500 persons, and 125 families, three fourths of which are nearly destitute of the commonest necessaries of life. He is of opinion that unless ample relief is afforded before the streams are broken up by a thaw, and travel to this place is cut off, most of these persons must inevitably perish with hunger.

The food on hand at the warehouses in this city and on the way hither is barely enough to last thirty days, and yet the wants of the people are growing more and more urgent. The efforts of the humane must not cease. Death, by cold and starvation, will enter thousands of wretched homes if the supplies of food and clothing are diminished. Money is wanted to pay freight, the pecuniary resources of Gen Pomeroy being about exhausted, more than $6,000 having been paid out within the last four days. "From thousands of cheerless homes the cry comes over the prairies, mingled with the wintry blasts, "Save us, or we perish."

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR sale at the Salem Drug Store. This is an invaluable remedy for those afflicted.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The story of the horrible treatment inflicted in Parker county, Texas, by a band of savages, on the person of the ill fated Mrs Sherman, has already been told; but the following narrative of her sufferings, from the pen of her sister, Mrs. S. P. Martin, is harrowing. It was written to the brother of both sisters, who resides in Fayetteville, Fayette county, Texas. The letter is dated Parker county, Dec. 17, 1860:

My Dear Brother:—The Indians have again come down upon us, murdering our dear sister Martha A. Sherman. Her fate and sufferings are too horrid to relate—a thought of the affair sinks my soul into despair, and you see that these lines are nearly obliterated by tears. To sicken and die by the ordinary circumstances of Providence, is but moderate sufferings—but to suffer the thousand deaths of a dying one at the hands of the pitiless savage, melts the heart to contemplate.

The Indians went to Mr. Sherman's house, shook hands with all, and asked for something to eat.—It was dinner time, and they gave the Indians the table. They eat and then ordered Mr. S. to leave the house. He did so, taking with him his wife and three little children. They had got off some five or six hundred yards, when the Indians overtook them; sister was carried back to the house by them, alone, leaving Mr. S. and the children. The heartless wretches here began their brutal outrages, whipping her all the way to the house, over the face and head with their whips. After reaching the house, they took from it every article of value, even to the bed clothing; then took poor sister by the hair of the head, one of the brutes on either side of her dragging her along, still beating and whipping her. They even stuck pins in her flesh, and tortured her in every possible manner; finally took off her clothing, continuing to whip her, till, nature exhausted, she sank under the burden of relentless cruelty. They then scalped her, taking every strand of her dear hair, leaving the scull bone bare. And then, to cap the climax, they shot her through the shoulder, leaving her, as they thought, to die struggling in her own life's blood. Here she was found by her husband, trying to drag her almost lifeless body to a mud hole of water near by. In this mangled state she lived four days, suffering more than language can describe.

Oh! pitying heaven! grant that it may never be my lot again to weep over such another scene. Mother and brother were with her in her dying moments. Notwithstanding the severity of her treatment, she was sensible of everything that passed. My dear brother, can you stand this, and not resent the wrongs perpetrated upon your own sister? Can you see those three little children and not pursue their [illegible]

TIGER CHASE BY BABOONS.

The following account of a tiger chase is extracted from the North Lincoln Sphinx, a regimental paper, published at Graham's town.—The writer after alluding to his sporting experiences of all kinds, and in all quarters of the Globe, declares that he never witnessed so novel or intensely exciting a chase as that about to be described: Not long ago I spent a few days at Fort Brown, a small military post on the banks of the Great Fish river, where my friend W. was stationed. One evening, as my friend and I were returning home, after a some what fatiguing day's buck-shooting, we were startled by hearing the most extraordinary noises not far from us. It seemed as if all the demons in the infernal regions had been unchained, and were amusing themselves by trying to frighten us poor mortals by their horrid yelling. We stood in breathless expectation, not knowing what could possibly be the cause of this diabolical row, with all sorts of strange conjectures flashing across our minds. Nearer and nearer the yelling and screaming approached, and presently the cause became visible to our astonished eyes. Some three or four hundred yards to our right, upon the brow of a hill, a spotted leopard (commonly called, in this country, a tiger, though much smaller than the tord of the Indian jungles) came in view, bounding along with all the speed and energy of despair, while close behind him followed an enormous pack of baboons, from whose throats proceeded the demoniacal sounds that had, a few seconds before, so startled us.

Our excitement in the chase, as you may suppose was intense. On went the tiger, making for the river, the baboons following like avenging demons, and evidently gaining ground upon their nearly exhausted foe, though their exulting yells seemed each moment to increase his terror and his speed. They reached the stream, the tiger still a few yards in advance, and, with a tremendous bound, he cast himself into its muddy waters and made for the opposite bank. The next moment his pursuers, in admirable confusion, were struggling after him, and as the tiger (now fearfully exhausted) clambered on the land again, the largest and strongest of the baboons were close at his heels, though many of the pack (the old, the very young, and the weakly,) were struggling in the water. In a few moments all had passed from our sight, behind the brow of the opposite bank; but their increased yelling, now stationary behind the hill, told us that the tiger had met his doom, and that their strong arms and jaws were now tearing him limb from limb. As the evening was far advanced, and we were still some miles from home, we did not cross the river to be in at the death; but, next morning, a few bones and scattered fragments of flesh and skin showed what had been the tiger's fate. On our return home we were told by some Dutch gentlemen that such hunts are not uncommon when a tiger is rash enough to attack the young baboons, which often happens. All these creatures for miles around, assemble and pursue their enemy with relentless fury, to his death. Sometimes the chase lasts for days, but it invariably closes with the destruction of the tiger—a striking instance that the idea of retributive justice is not confined to man alone.

GARDEN SEEDS,

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN—TROUBLE WITH FOREIGNERS.

Advices from Japan to the last of December report serious troubles between the natives and the foreign residents. A letter in the New York Herald, dated Yokahama, December 29, says:

Matters here are in a very bad state, I can assure you—a war or a fight being certain between the English, French, and in fact all the European residents on the one side, and the Japanese on the other. The cutting down of the French Consul General's butler by the Japanese, in the manner they did, has excited the most deadly hatred—they are sworn to have revenge. [illegible] Consul has removed from Jeddo [illegible] Kanagawa, afraid to sleep there any longer.

Here carries his sword and revolver when he goes out, after dark. There is no doubt the French and English are going to compel Japan to give Prussia a treaty, which certainly would not be granted without compulsion. But what is still worse is the quarrel going on between the English residents and Mr. Alcock, the British Minister, and Captain Vyse, the Consul. Neither of these gentlemen dare go into the street alone after dark, although they both carry pistols.—They appear to be universally disliked, although both are of high standing at home.

At Kanagawa, an Englishman named Moss, was arrested for mortally wounding a Japanese police officer. The act is believed to have been done accidentally, and not by Moss. Upon hearing of his arrest, the British Minister and Consul expressed great indignation, and demanded his immediate surrender, coupled with a threat to blow up the Governor's Palace in the event of non-compliance. There being at the time no English vessel-of-war in port, the Minister enlisted the aid of the Prussian commodore, who placed men, howitzers and boats at his disposal; but these were fortunately not called into requisition. After twenty-four hours' imprisonment Moss was delivered up, and subsequently tried before the Consular Court, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and suffer deportation from Japan. The affair created much ill-feeling between the foreign residents and natives.

The Prince of Bungo, third ambassador to the United States, or, as he was generally called, "Censor Adviser," has been recently appointed one of the Governors for Foreign Affairs. All three of the ambassadors are now in the office of the Minister of State, at Jeddo.

The next point of interest in the news is the proposed embassy to England next summer.—The Japanese have applied to Mr. Townsend Harris to know if American officers would be procured to navigate a steamer there [illegible]

HURRAH.

The origin of this exultant interjection, the electioneering echoes of which are still ringing in our ears, is probably unknown to nine-tenths of those who use it. It is as old as the Sclavonic race, for aught we know, and it is as commonly heard on the banks of the Vistula as on those of the Hudson. From the coast of Dalamatria to Behring's Straits it is the cry of warlike assault and the shout of victory.—In this country we put it to all sorts of congratulatory and defiant uses, and its most tremendous "vocal effects" are comprehended in "three times three and a tiger." The source of the word is in the primitive oriental idea that every man who died for his country goes to Heaven—Hu-raj, the Sclavonian derivative, meaning literally "to Paradise." Hurrah! is not unfrequently used in America, however in quite a different sense. The taunting counter-hurrahs of two political factions, for example, very often mean, (it is to be feared) "go to——the other place."

POSITION OF THE BORDER STATES.

It is important to remark, says the National Intelligencer of the 26th inst., that, while a portion of the politicians in the Border Slaveholding States are urging the people to identify their destiny immediately with the Seceding States, the more sagacious citizens of the latter clearly perceive that the welfare and safety of all concerned, to say nothing of their political harmony, will be better consulted by a retention of the former in their present Federal alliances. To this effect the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser, in its number of the 17th instant, remarks as follows:

"An arrangement will be concluded on some terms, and the Border States will remain in the old Union. The result of the recent elections in these States leave no room to doubt this result, and we of the new Confederacy must make up our minds to do without them, at least for the present. Nor do we regard this as a calamity to be feared or dreaded. We are rather disposed to think that they can be of greater service to us as members of the Union than they could be as members of our own Confederacy. They will be a moral breakwater against the current of fanaticism and hate setting towards the South, and by their position in the Federal Government will compel it to hold 'hands off' from the Southern Confederacy. It is preposterous to suppose that any of the Border States will permit a Government of which they form a part to make war upon the South, bound to them by ties of kindred interests, and without war we may hope to lay the foundations of a new Government so deep and strong that it will have nothing to fear, even though but seven stars may shine on its national banner."

The six degrees of crime are thus defined:—He who steals a million is only a financier. Who steals half a million is only a defaulter. Who seals a hundred thousand is a rogue. Who steals fifty thousand is a knave. But he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread, is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and deserves to be lynched.

From the London Times of Jan. 28.

UNPARALLED GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

If the threatened dissolution of the United States should be actually consummated, its citizens will enjoy a singular opportunity of contemplating, at the very crisis of their destinies, the magnitude and splendor of the political fabric which they have just destroyed. The year of the Secession was also the year of the Census. At the moment that the Federal Government was receiving the envoys of independent Carolina, it was receiving also the returns of population and progress from the several States of the Union. For the eighth time only since the origin of the Confederacy, and for the last time, perhaps, in its history, the United Republic has taken stock of its people. It has numbered and classified its citizens, counted its gains, and put its growth upon record, and now it seems as if it were resolved on terminating its existence. If it does so, it will die in a blaze. Its progress has outstripped even the speculations of its own rulers. Ten years ago, at the taking of the seventh Census, some Americans sat down to calculate the probable numbers of the population in 1860, just as a thrifty trader on balancing his accounts will indulge himself in computing the prospective accumulations of such a surplus as he has just discovered. They made out that the United States would contain at the period which has now arrived an aggregate population of 31,095,585. The reckoning has actually been verified, and with a little to spare. The numbers are 31,374,836.

Nothing like such growth has ever been witnessed in the old States of Europe. The increase during the decade has been upwards of 8,000,000; the percentage 35. Our own country has made great strides, considering the number who emigrate, but we can only show such a percentage of increase in very rare instances, upon insignificant areas, and under special conditions.

The statistics of the provincial returns are in some cases perfectly astounding. Not only single cities, but whole States, have actually doubled their numbers, and Chicago has almost quadrupled its population. In 1850 it contained less than 30,000 inhabitants; it now contains nearly 110,000. The State of New York has increased by about 800,000, Pennsylvania by 600,000, Massachusetts by 400,000, and Illinois by a little short of a million. In the Northwest, the progress has been extraordinary. The three States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, hardly contained between them more inhabitants in 1850 than Wisconsin alone contains at the present time. Iowa, in particular, had a population of 192,214 in 1850, whereas it now numbers its 676,485 souls.

It will not suprise any one to learn that the Southern States are left in arrear by the Northern in these statistics; but the contrast is not quite so strong as it appears to be at first sight. The South-West makes progress, just as the North-West does, and for the same reason—that the push of the whole population is westward. Still, Pennsylvania and New York have not fared like Virginia. Virginia began in 1790 by heading the whole list of the States in the numbers of its population; in 1850 it had dropped to the fourth place, and another place has been lost by the returns just made. North Carolina was originally fourth in the list, and South Carolina seventh; they were tenth and fourteenth respectively in 1850 and are now perhaps, lower still. On the other hand, Georgia had risen from the twelfth to ninth, and Missouri from twenty-second to thirteenth.

RESUMING THEIR SOVEREIGNTY.

Louisiana, purchased from the king of France, at a cost of many millions of dollars, has declared that she no longer belongs to the United States, but that she "resumes her sovereignty." That is, she goes back as a French province, and is again subject to the governm't of France—her people being subjects of NAPOLEON III; having first taken the precaution to steal seven millions of dollars for her new master. Florida too, purchased from Spain, and from her Indians by the sacrifice of many lives and at the cost of probably seventy-five millions of dollars, "resumes her sovereignty."—That is, she again becomes subject to the Spanish government.

And Texas, who sought a Union with the confederated States, and who was received with open arms, and her debt of ten millions or more paid, "resumes her sovereignty." That is, she again becomes one of the Mexican States, subject to wooden-legged Santa Anna, head bolting Ampudia, or whoever the chances of civil war may make master of the country.

And South Carolina "resumes her sovereignty." That is, she again becomes as one of her citizens said "descendents of the Juggernauts." Verily freedom is abroad; at least, it is not at home.—*Daily Banner.*

MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln visited the Capitol recently.—A little after three o'clock he entered the Senate, accompanied by Mr. Seward. Many Senators on both sides of the chamber were introduced to him and shook hands. Mr. Lincoln remained about twenty minutes in the Senate, from which he retired, as he entered, in company with Mr. Seward. They afterwards proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. Lincoln's appearance was the signal of an immediate uprising of the people in the galleries, anxious to judge for themselves of the proportions of a man whom the country has heard so much of late. A similar stir followed on the floor, and the gathering of members from the Republican side gave further indication that a more than ordinary visitor was on the floor, and soon the President elect was surrounded by a crowd, and a warm interchange of hand-shaking was the result. Mr. Lincoln then passed to the southern side of the Hall, and here, also, he was heartily greeted by members, but not in such numbers as before, some dozen or so of Southern members retaining their seats. Having thus paid his respects to both sides, and received many congratulations in return, the President elect retired, the time occupied by his visit being not more than ten minutes.—*Nat. Int.* 26th.

Militia Law of North Carolina.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE SEVENTIETH CHAPTER OF THE REVISED CODE, "MILITIA."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all free white males and apprentices who are of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, and who reside in the State of North Carolina, except ministers of the gospel, shall be enrolled in the militia of this State by the captain or commanding officer of the infantry company within whose districts such persons shall reside, and the said officer shall notify such free white males and apprentices of their enrolments by a non-commissioned officer of his company, and by whom said notice shall be proved.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of major-general, the same shall be filled by the plurality of the written votes of the field, staff, and commissioned officers of the division, the election to be held at a time and place to be designated by the adjutant-general; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of brigadier-general, the same shall be filled by the field, staff, and commissioned officers of the brigade, under the same rules and regulations as are herein prescribed for the election of a major-general, and the Governor shall commission said officers when notified of their election.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever there shall be a vacancy in any company of the commissioned officers to command the said company, and upon an election having been ordered in said company there shall be a failure to elect a captain and other commissioned officers for the company, from either the failure of any candidate for said officer or from the neglect or refusal of the company to elect, and where there are no suitable persons in said company who are willing to accept the appointment of commissions in the company after being elected or appointed to the same, it shall be the duty of the colonel or other commanding officer in the regiment to which said company is attached, or if there is no commander of said regiment, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general in whose brigade said regiment belongs, within thirty days after said election shall have been ordered by him, and the neglect or refusal of said company to elect company officers, either from the want of a candidate or for any other cause, and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint some fit and suitable person to act as captain or other commissioned officers to supply said vacancies in said company for the space of two years from the date of said appointment whose duty it shall be to accept said appointment, and to act as captain or other commissioned officer in said company for two years from the date thereof, who shall be commissioned and have all the powers and authorities, and liable to all the penalties as captains and other commissioned company officers now have and are liable for by law; and if any person so appointed shall neglect or refuse to accept said appointment, or shall fail to receive said commission when tendered to him, and qualify as said officer within the space of thirty days from the time of his appointment and commission tendered, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifteen dollars if appointed to the office of captain, and ten dollars if appointed to any other place as commissioned officer in the company, for such neglect or refusal, which penalty shall be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace, in the name of the State, by the [illegible] the appointment, one fifth to the use of the officer suing, and the other four-fifths to the use of the State; and it shall be the duty of the said commanding officer of the regiment, or in case there is none, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general in whose regiment said company belongs, within thirty days thereafter to make new appointments of other persons in said company liable to do military duty to said officers; and so on under like penalties until suitable officers can be found who shall accept said offices: *Provided,* That no person shall be appointed who is not liable to do military duty, and no person who has been once appointed and refused to accept, and who has paid the forfeiture, or who has served two years, shall be compelled to serve or be liable to be appointed again within five years from said refusal or appointment: *Provided,* That no person who is a member of any organized volunteer or fire company in this State shall be compelled to serve whilst he is a member of said company: *Provided further,* That any person appointed as above shall not be compelled to equip himself with any of the equipment required by law for his said office, except a sword and belt, cap and plumage, epaulettes, and blue frock coat and pants of homespun or any other texture, with white metal buttons: and *Provided further,* That he shall be released from the payment of poll tax, from working on the road, and from serving on juries during his continuance in said office.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That any field officer other than major or brigadier general, who shall fail or refuse to accept such office to which he may be elected or appointed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter whenever any vacancy shall occur in any regiment of colonel, lieutenant-colonel or major, the same shall be filled by an election held by the rank and file of the regiment, at the usual place of meeting for regimental muster, in their respective counties, on a day designated by the adjutant general, under the superintendence of the captain and first lieutenant of each company, who shall inform the Governor of the result of said election, and he shall issue a commission to the officer receiving a plurality of the votes cast.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the commandant of each regiment shall assemble his regiment once in each year for drill and review, and for failure of this duty shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; and each captain or commandant of a company shall assemble his company four times in each year for drill, and for a failure of this shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, and at said drills all persons required to perform military duty shall appear in person and not be allowed to hire a substitute.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That every commandant of a regiment shall, on or before the 25th day of October, in each year, make a return of the strength of his regiment to the brigadier-general of the brigade to which such regiment belongs, and shall make a duplicate return to the adjutant general, on or before the 25th day of November, in each year, and he shall note in said return whether his regiment has been reviewed by the major and brigadier-general, and at what time; and in default of such return he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the tax list shall have a column headed military roll, to be prepared by the Comptroller, and that the tax list takers shall annually include in their list the names of the persons in their districts between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, liable to be enrolled for military duty; and it shall be the duty of every white person who shall give in his taxables to report himself on oath for enlistment, who is liable for military duty, and every white person who shall return his taxes shall also, on oath, report (on oath) every person residing in his family, who shall be liable for military duty.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the tax list takers shall return the lists to the clerks of the county courts, and by them the names of such persons liable to military duty shall be drawn off, the district in which they live specified, and a copy of such list shall be given to the colonel of the regiment, and also to the captain of the company in each district, and the clerks shall receive the sum of five dollars for their services, to be paid by the county treasurer.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any company shall be so disorganized, that there is no commissioned company officers to command the same, and no regular roll of said company, or if the muster roll is not produced within twenty days after the same is required by the commandant of the regiment, the brigadier-general or the sheriff of the county, after public notice shall have been given in a newspaper circulating in said company, or notice given at the court-house door and three other places in said company, then it shall be the duty of the commandant of the regiment, or if there be none such, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general of that brigade, and if that too is vacant, it shall then be the duty of the sheriff of the county, between the first day of April and the first day of July in each and every year, upon the order of the adjutant-general, (if to the sheriff,) to employ some fit and suitable person living in said company or regiment, to enroll all the white males within the bounds of said company, between the ages of eighteen years and forty-five years, liable to do military duty, and order the persons so enrolled, to appear within thirty days at the place where the said company had last usually held their company musters, for the purpose of holding an election for officers for said company: and the person so employed and detailed shall have power and authority, and it shall be his duty to appoint all proper officers and a clerk for that day to assist him, who shall each forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace by the person detailed, one-half to the use of said person, and the other half to the use of the State, for every neglect or refusal; and it shall be the duty of the person employed to call the roll and note delinquents; and he shall hold an election and report, and return the result of the same to the commanding officers of the regiment or the brigadier-general, or the sheriff, as the case may be, who shall proceed as hereinbefore in this act ordered, in section 5th of this chapter. In case of no election the officer or person to whom the return is made, shall return the same to his superior officer, or in case of the sheriff to the adjutant-general, and in case any of the parties enrolled and notified to attend shall neglect or refuse to attend on the day appointed for said election, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered by the person detailed, by warrant, in the name of the State, before any justice of the peace of said county, one-half to the use of the person detailed or employed to make such enrolment and election, and the other half to the use of the company for military purposes.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be formed a volunteer corpse in the State [illegible] who shall be subject to the call of the commander-in chief in cases of emergency: *Provided, however,* That the Governor shall be authorized to enroll twenty-thousand additional men, under the same rules and restrictions as hereafter are provided for the volunteer corps in case of actual war.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted,* That the said corps of volunteers shall be composed of two divisions and four brigades; that each brigade shall be composed of not less than two regiments; that each regiment shall be composed of not less than six companies; that each company shall be composed of not less than thirty-two privates, nor more than one hundred.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted,* That the said corps shall be officered by two major-generals, to be elected by the rank and file of the division, under the same rules and regulations as shall be provided for the election of colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted,* That each brigade shall be officered by one brigadier-general, to be elected in the same manner, and at the same time and places as prescribed for the election of major-general, in the preceding sections; and the said brigadier-generals shall each have the power to appoint the following staff officers: one brigade-major, one brigade inspector, one brigade commissary; one brigadier quarter-master; one brigade-surgeon, each with the rank of surgeon, and the *aids de camp* with the rank of captain, the said staff officers, with the exception of the surgeons, to be selected from the volunteer corps, and to hold no higher command than they held in the corps from which they are taken, and such officers to be commissioned by the Governor.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted,* That each regiment shall be officered by one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major, to be selected from the regiment; and such officers shall be chosen by the rank and file of the regiment, and the colonel of each regiment shall have the power to appoint the following officers: one adjutant, one quarter-master, one commissary, and one surgeon; the officers, except the surgeon, shall be taken from the commissioned officers of the regiment below the rank of captain; and the colonels of regiments shall have power to appoint musicians, not exceeding ten in number.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted,* That each company shall be officered: one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, four sergeants and four corporals. The commissioned officers of each company shall be elected by the written vote of the men of each company, and the non-commissioned officers to be appointed by the captains: such commissioned officers to be commissioned by the Governor.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted,* That as soon as one or more companies shall have been organized as heretofore prescribed, it shall be the duty of the captain of said companies to tender the services of said companies to the Governor, all the members of the company signing the same; and the Governor is hereby authorized to receive, arm and equip the same, at the expense of the State, to the extent of the appropriation made for that purpose; and when six or more companies shall have been organized, and shall have tendered their services to the Governor, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, the Governor shall organize the same into a regiment, and the rank and file shall meet at the usual parade ground of their respective counties, on a certain day, designated by a majority of the officers of said company, and elect by ballot, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, under the direction of the captains, and the result of such ballot shall be returned, by the captains thereof, to the Governor, who shall declare the election of[officers and commission the same; and in default of such election, the Governor shall appoint said officers.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted,* That as soon as the regiment shall have been formed and organized in the manner as herein prescribed, the Governor shall organize the same into a brigade, and so in like manner, until the whole ten thousand volunteers are organized into regiments brigades and divisions.

SEC 19. *Be it further enacted,* That for the government and drilling of the volunteers under this organization, each company and regiment shall be governed by the rules and regulations that are now prescribed for the government of the army of the United States, and the corps shall be drilled according to Hardee's tactics, and such other tactics as shall be prescribed by the commander-in chief; and a copy of such tactics shall be furnished to each commissioned officer in said corps.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted,* That the time of service of such volunteer corps shall be ten years; and they shall be exempt, after the expiration of ten years, from active military duty, unless in case of invasion or insurrection and such corps, when called into active service, shall serve during the pleasure of the commander-in-chief, unless sooner disbanded by law.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted,* That the same pay and rations now allowed by the army regulations to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the army of the United States, shall be allowed to the volunteer corps, or any part of them, when ordered by the government into active service.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted,* That in the distribution of the arms of the State to the volunteer corps, the Governor shall take a bond, payable to the State of North-Carolina, with sufficient security, from the captain of each company to whom such arms shall be distributed, for the safe keeping and return of such arms; and the captains of the volunteer companies shall each make an annual return of the number of men in his company, on or before the 15th day of July, to the adjutant-general's office, and a duplicate to the colonel of the regiment; such return to be on oath; and whenever any company shall be less in number than is now prescribed by the 51st section of the 70th chapter Revised Code, and who are equipped, it shall be the duty of the Governor to declare the company disbanded, and to call in the arms: *Provided,* That when any company not having sixty-four privates shall be called into actual service, the Governor may draw from the militia a sufficient number to increase such company to sixty-four.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power once in each year to call together the officers of brigades and divisions for the purpose of drill, and shall continue such drill not exceeding six days in each year.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted,* That in the distribution of arms to the volunteer corps, each county in the State that shall raise and report to the Governor one company of thirty two privates, under the regulations required by this act, shall be entitled to draw such arms: *Provided,* Such company shall be organized and reported within six months after the ratification of this act.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted,* That the uniform for the volunteer corps, and for officers, [illegible] of North Carolina: *Provided,* That military officers now uniformed shall not be compelled to change the same until called into actual service, and different corps and ranks shall be distinguished as the same corpse and ranks are now distinguished in the service of the United States.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted,* That the military volunteer companies now in the State, as soon as they report themselves with the full complement of men, shall be received by the Governor, and they may retain the uniform which the company have adopted until called into actual service.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power to hold, or cause to be held, a court-martial each year, in the city of Raleigh, to try delinquent general officers of militia, and field officers of the volunteer corps, such court to consist of not more than five nor less than three officers, and the expenses of said court shall be paid by the State.

SEC. 28. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power to collect and repair the arms of the State, and shall be authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the State for the expenses of the said collection and repairing, and such arms as cannot be repaired to advantage he shall have the power to sell.

SEC. 29. *Be it further enacted,* That the clerks of the county courts in the State shall return to the comptroller the sums of money paid for exemption from military duty under this act.

SEC. 30. *Be it further enacted,* That the adjutant general be elected by joint ballot of both houses of the Genral Assembly, and shall keep a roster of the militia of the State containing dates of commissions, rank, the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, and the places of residence of officers, which roster shall be corrected every year. He shall enter into a book kept for that purpose a local description of the regimental, brigand and division districts; the books to be furnished by the State and belong to the office. He shall adopt a seal of office, and all copies of records and papers in his office duly certified under such seal shall be evidence in all causes as if the original were produced. He shall cause the military laws of the State to be printed from time to time and distributed to the commissioned field officer of the State; he shall prepare and distribute at the expense of the State, proper blank books, forms and notices; he shall prepare general regulations prescribing the duties of the different military departments, which when approved by the commander-in chief shall be obeyed and respected. He shall report to the Legislature through the commander-in-chief, the strength and condition of the military of the State, of the public arms, equipments, ordnance, books, and military stores; and he shall render a statement of all that may be necessary to keep up an ample supply of every article that may be required in the public service; he shall execute all orders of the commander-in-chief, and keep a record thereof; he shall attend reviews with the commander in-chief, and as quarter master-general, he shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties, with two good securities, to be approved by the commander-in-chief; he shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, in full payment for services rendered as adjutant-general, acting-quarter-master-general, inspector-general, and keeper of public stores and munitions of war. He shall attend all encampments, and while the troops are under arms he shall inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements, superintend exercises and enforce the discipline and tactics required by law. He shall, in time of war, have the command and rank of brigadier general; he shall cause suit to be brought in the name of the State of North Carolina, and he is hereby empowered so to do in any court in this State, or before any justice of the peace, when the amount sued for is within the jurisdiction of justice of the peace by the laws of this State, for any penalty incurred or any fine imposed by reason of the military laws of the State. He shall hold his office for the space of two years unless the same is made vacant by resignation or promotion; and should the office become vacant by reason of death, resignation, refusal to accept, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature, then the Governor may fill said office by appointment until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

SEC. 31. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and all laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Ratified this 20th day February, 1861.]

AN ACT TO CREATE THE ARTILLERY CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That there shall be organized a corps of artillery, to consist of such troops and companies as may now and hereafter be raised in the several counties of the State, not to exceed ten in number, to include both horse and foot artillery.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever a company, not less than sixty-four nor more than one hundred, shall be reported to the chief of artillery, the chief shall direct said company to proceed to the election of the following officers, viz: One captain; Two first lieutenants; Two second lieutenants, to be commissioned by the Governor; and the captain so elected shall [be] appointed from the ranks, One first sergeant; four sergeants; four corporals; two artificers; 2 buglers, and (one farrier and one saddler, if the company be mounted,)and make report of the same, together with the number of privates to the chief of artillery, who shall issue warrants to the non-commissioned officers aforesaid; and the chief of artillery shall thereupon make his report to the commander-in chief of the State, together with a requisition for the necessary arms and equipments for the company.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the arms to be furnished to said companies shall be prescribed and shall be recommended by the chief of artillery, and approved by the commander-in-chief of the State; and said arms and equipments shall be furnished by the Governor, if such are in possession of the State or can be procured out of any funds appropriated for arming the State.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, the Governor shall appoint some suitable person, a citizen of the State to the office of the chief artillery, with the rank of colonel, who shall have supervision of the forming, equipping, arming and instructing in their proper duties, the several troops and companies that may constitute this corps; and he shall be a staff officer of the commander-in chief. Once a year, at least, he shall inspect the several troops and companies, constituting the corps, and see that all the equipments, arms and ammunition are properly cleaned, cared for and preserved, and make his report in full of all matters to the commander-in-chief. All said troops and companies shall be subordinate to the chief of artillery, and receive their orders from and through him, and make annual returns, and oftener if necessary or required, of all ordnance and ordnance stores and other property belonging to the State in their possession, and also report the state and condition of such troops and companies as shall be prescribed, from time to time, by the chief artillery.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the chief of artillery shall also be chief of ordnance and military engineers, and perform the duties in these several departments, as the commander-in-chief may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

[*Ratified this 25th day of February,* 1861.]

THE INAUGURATION.

The thousands who had, for several days been pouring into the city, were astir bright and early. In fact many perambulated the streets during the whole of Sunday night, having found it impossible to secure any accommodations or sleeping conveniences.

The morning opened with a threatening sky, followed by a little rain, but soon the sun peered forth and shed his genial rays (obscured occasionally by passing clouds) upon the surging, restless, and anxious throng, seen wending their way along Pennsylvania avenue, between Willards Hotel and the Capitol. The only drawback was the clouds of dust created by the high wind.

At an early hour this city began to wear the appearance of a gala day. The stars and stripes were thrown to the breeze at an early hour, while innumerable flags and banners were displayed in almost every section of the city. In all the governmental departments, corporation offices, banks and other places, there was a general suspension of business, whilst the closing of all the public schools and private seminaries, crowded the streets with joyous juveniles, all in holiday attire.

By the hour of nine, the thoroughfares were all rendered lively by the marchings of the several military companies to their head quarters near the City Hall, whilst thousands upon thousands of visitors were availing themselves of the very best opportunities to survey the imposing pageant and proceedings.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PROCESSION.

The grand pagent, enlivened by several fine bands of martial music—the new, appropriate and brilliant uniforms of the volunteer military, many of the companies recently organized, moved off at 12½ o'clock. The warlike bearing and equipments of the government soldiery, all of whom had at some period been engaged in actual service, attracted great attention.—A hundred new and splendid flags and banners in line, with apparently a forest of bristling muskets and bayonets, rendered the scene intensely interesting. The procession moved on to the capitol amidst the hearty enthusiasm of the thousands who thronged the avenue on each side, as far as the eye could reach.

SCENES AT THE CAPITOL.

Whilst the imposing procession was occupying the attention of the thousands outside of the capitol, the doors of the Senate were opened at 11½ a. m., and in a short time the vast chamber was thronged with a brilliant array of distinguished men, including the Diplomatic Corps, Judges of the United States Supreme Court, Senators, officers of the Army and Navy, Governors and ex-Governors, Officers of the several Government Departments, Mayors of Cities &c., all of whom were admitted at the north door of the Capitol. The families of the Diplomatic corps occupied the Diplomatic gallery.

The ladies' gallery presented a brilliant array of fashion and beauty.

President Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln occupied seats in front of the desk of the Secretary of the Senate, with the committee of arrangements on their left, and the Judges of the Supreme Court on their right

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, and the oath of office administered to Mr. Hamlin, Vice President elect by Vice President Breckinridge.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

After the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber, the assemblage therein formed in procession and proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the capitol. The procession was headed by C.l. Wm. Selden, Marshal of the District of Columbia, and accompanied by Senators Pearce of Maryland, Foot, of Vermont, and Baker, of Oregon, of the committee of arrangements, and judges, diplomatic corps, and the other distinguished persons who joined in the escort of the President and President elect from Willard's Hotel to the capitol.

On reaching the front of the portico, the President elect took the seat provided for him on the front of the platform. The President and committee of arrangements occupied a position in the rear of the President elect. Next in the rear of these the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, occupied seats on the left, and the Vice President, Secretary and members of the Senate those on the right. The Diplomatic corps occupied the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court. Heads of Department, Governors and Ex Governors of States and Territories, and ex-members of the Senate, ex-members and members elected of the House of Representatives in the rear of the members of the Senate. Meanwhile thousands were assembled to witness the august ceremonies, and the greatest anxiety prevailed to see and hear the President elect. The capitol grounds swarmed with the immense multitude, and windows, roofs, trees, and every other available spots were lined with men women and children.

Those entitled to seats on the platform having taken the places assigned them, and order having been somewhat restored, Mr. Lincoln arose and delivered the

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The reading of the address occupied about half an hour. Its delivery was very loud, earnest and emphatic, and though but few of his words reached further than to the middle of the circle of the multitude by which he was surrounded, yet the whole mass evinced their interest by frequent outbursts of applause.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

As soon as Mr. Lincoln concluded, Hon. Roger B. Taney, the venerable Chief Justice of the United States, rose, and in a solemn and impressive manner, administered the oath of office to Mr. Lincoln, to the effect that he will "faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Having administered the oath, Judge Taney congratulated Mr. Lincoln, amidst the loud applause of the assembled spectators; and the stirring music of several bands.

MR. BUCHANAN AND MR. LINCOLN.

When the escort reached the Executive Mansion, Mr. Buchanan, stepping on the threshold, said to President Lincoln that having conducted him safely through the ceremonies and introduced him to his new home, he would bid him a farewell, wishing him Heaven's blessing upon his administration. President Lincoln with deep feeling acknowledged this kind expression, and the great pleasure it would ever afford him to see Mr. Buchanan at the executive mansion. They then shook hands, and Mr. Buchanan re-entered his carriage, and left for the residence of Robt. Ould, Esq., where he remains until to-morrow afternoon, when he starts for Baltimore.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1861.

THE CONVENTION.—It is now a fixed fact that the Convention has been voted down in this State by the small majority of 597. This vote, however, is no test of the Union strength of the State, as a number of counties voted for a Convention but elected Union delegates.

The Union strength of North Carolina is shown by the election of delegates to the Convention: Union delegates elected 85; Secession delegates 35—more than two-thirds for the Union.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.—We omitted to notice the safe arrival home of our worthy Representative in the Legislature, Gen. J. F. Poindexter; as well as to state that he is looking well, and that the people have endorsed *his* course in the Legislature, at the late election. Col. Waugh too, we see, has arrived, and learn from the Sentinel, that Mr. Barrow is at home.

To Messrs. Waugh and Barrow, personally, we have no objections. But their politics *is* quite another thing. We do not like some of their votes in the Legislature.

So far as some of the votes of Messrs. Waugh, Barrow and Kallum are concerned, it seems the people have not exactly endorsed their course.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.—We published the names of the persons composing Lincoln's Cabinet, last week. Five of those gentlemen are from the free States, and two from slave States. As regards old party divisions, Messrs. Chase, Blair, Cameron and Welles, were formerly democrats, and Messrs. Seward, Smith and Bates, "old line" whigs, but all of them now are modern "republicans."

☞ See new Militia law, in this paper.

The Sentinel.—Its Murmurings at the Union Triumph.

As it becomes necessary, occasionally, to allude to our neighbors, we trust our readers will pardon us for the correction of some of the many perversions and misrepresentations which the Sentinel, before and since the late election, has fallen into, we suppose on account of its disappointment at the nomination of true Union-men in this county, and the defeat, in fully two-thirds of the State, of the disunion candidates.

Our cotemporary seems to be in great distress and complains much at the proceedings of the Union men, and the result of the meeting in this county, which put in nomination two sound and true Union men, Messrs. Patterson and Wilson. This was, however, gratifying to us; and it seems to us should have been gratifying to the Sentinel, if *it* is true and sound on the Union question.—Perhaps the Sentinel's dissatisfaction manifested itself so clearly because the county meeting failed to nominate *secessionists* or some no-hope Union men as candidates, who would yield to the arrogant and insolent demands and menaces of disunionists?—We believe all true Union men in the county rejoiced at the nomination of Messrs. Wilson and Patterson.

Since the election and the "Waterloo defeat" of the secessionists in Forsyth and the adjoining counties, the temper of the Sentinel has not improved; but under its disappointment and chagrin, has become more furious!—Its columns are filled with murmurings of dissatisfaction, *long* and *deep*, at the Union triumph in this county and throughout the State, which looks a little strange, to us, for a professed "*Union paper*" to indulge in.—It is, however, in character with the course of the Sentinel before the election, when its columns abounded in secession articles, and efforts were made to defeat Mr. Wilson, who was opposed to a State Convention for fear that it might lead to secession. The election of the full Union ticket was hailed with rejoicings by all true Union men, notwithstanding the opposition of the Sentinel to one of them!—For it is a well known fact, that no sooner was Mr. Wilson nominated by a meeting in which our neighbor of the Sentinel participated, than it was proclaimed in the columns of said sheet, that Mr. Wilson being against a Convention, might misrepresent the wishes of the people of the county, and advising those who were not in the Convention, that they were not bound to support *him*. And the anxiety to defeat Mr. Wilson was so great, that Hon. A. H. Shepperd was published as a candidate, which piece of court-house trickery was nipped in the bud and exposed by Mr. Shepperd himself.

☞ After all these efforts of the Sentinel to defeat Mr. Wilson, and the clipping of his name from tickets, by some of the disunionists, a Convention was voted down in Forsyth by 1123 majority, and Mr. Wilson's views against a Convention triumphantly sustained.

In regard to the unfounded charge of the Sentinel, that the Union men acted in bad faith towards Mr. Patterson, and cut off his name from the ticket, which was discovered by the Democrats, who then cut off the name of Mr. Wilson, and that some 400 split tickets must have been voted, as shown by the Convention vote being some 176 more than the vote for the candidates,"—we would say, that we believe the prime cause why the vote on the Convention is larger than that of the candidates, is owing to the fact that many Union men who voted against a Convention, thought there was inconsistency in voting at the same time for candidates, and did not vote for them;—while some disunionists, with their leaders in Salem and elsewhere, voted *for a Convention*, and not for Messrs. Patterson and Wilson, because they were Union men!

But, after the treachery in opposing Mr. Wilson, one of the candidates, and using every artifice to defeat his election, when the editor of the Sentinel had called on all his friends to join the Union men in the meeting making the nomination, and he himself had participated in it;—we say, after this assertion of Mr. Wilson by the Sentinel, and the voluntary suggestion advising those who were not in the meeting that they were not bound to support the nomination, should it be thought strange after such bad faith, if some of Mr. Wilson's particular friends, becoming indignant at this base attempt to defeat him, had voted a "single shot" for him?

Is it not truly nice and honest for the Sentinel to be talking about bad faith!!

In reply to the charge made by the Sentinel of the desperate efforts of the Union men to defeat a Convention, we would ask,—How many of those opposed to a Convention went round with the candidates at the speakings?—*Not one.* While two or three county officials accompanied the candidates regularly, to nearly, if not quite all the appointments; some of them being very active in electioneering for a Convention; and one of them, whose zeal ran ahead of his judgment, was so eager for a Convention, that he offered his advice, gratuitously, in a speech, urging the people to vote for a Convention. The result of their

Militia Law of North Carolina.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE SEVENTIETH CHAPTER OF THE REVISED CODE, "MILITIA."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all free white males and apprentices who are of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, and who reside in the State of North Carolina, except ministers of the gospel, shall be enrolled in the militia of this State by the captain or commanding officer of the infantry company within whose districts such persons shall reside, and the said officer shall notify such free white males and apprentices of their enrolments by a non-commissioned officer of his company, and by whom said notice shall be proved.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of major-general, the same shall be filled by the plurality of the written votes of the field, staff, and commissioned officers of the division, the election to be held at a time and place to be designated by the adjutant-general; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of brigadier-general, the same shall be filled by the field, staff, and commissioned officers of the brigade, under the same rules and regulations as are herein prescribed for the election of a major-general, and the Governor shall commission said officers when notified of their election.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever there shall be a vacancy in any company of the commissioned officers to command the said company, and upon an election having been ordered in said company there shall be a failure to elect a captain and other commissioned officers for the company, from either the failure of any candidate for said officer or from the neglect or refusal of the company to elect, and where there are no suitable persons in said company who are willing to accept the appointment of commissions in the company after being elected or appointed to the same, it shall be the duty of the colonel or other commanding officer in the regiment to which said company is attached, or if there is no commander of said regiment, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general in whose brigade said regiment belongs, within thirty days after said election shall have been ordered by him, and the neglect or refusal of said company to elect company officers, either from the want of a candidate or for any other cause, and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint some fit and suitable person to act as captain or other commissioned officers to supply said vacancies in said company for the space of two years from the date of said appointment whose duty it shall be to accept said appointment, and to act as captain or other commissioned officer in said company for two years from the date thereof, who shall be commissioned and have all the powers and authorities, and liable to all the penalties as captains and other commissioned company officers now have and are liable for by law; and if any person so appointed shall neglect or refuse to accept said appointment, or shall fail to receive said commission when tendered to him, and qualify as said officer within the space of thirty days from the time of his appointment and commission tendered, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifteen dollars if appointed to the office of captain, and ten dollars if appointed to any other place as commissioned officer in the company, for such neglect or refusal, which penalty shall be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace, in the name of the State, by the [illegible] the appointment, one fifth to the use of the officer suing, and the other four-fifths to the use of the State; and it shall be the duty of the said commanding officer of the regiment, or in case there is none, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general in whose regiment said company belongs, within thirty days thereafter to make new appointments of other persons in said company liable to do military duty to said officers; and so on under like penalties until suitable officers can be found who shall accept said offices: *Provided,* That no person shall be appointed who is not liable to do military duty, and no person who has been once appointed and refused to accept, and who has paid the forfeiture, or who has served two years, shall be compelled to serve or be liable to be appointed again within five years from said refusal or appointment: *Provided,* That no person who is a member of any organized volunteer or fire company in this State shall be compelled to serve whilst he is a member of said company: *Provided further,* That any person appointed as above shall not be compelled to equip himself with any of the equipment required by law for his said office, except a sword and belt, cap and plumage, epaulettes, and blue frock coat and pants of homespun or any other texture, with white metal buttons: and *Provided further,* That he shall be released from the payment of poll tax, from working on the road, and from serving on juries during his continuance in said office.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That any field officer other than major or brigadier general, who shall fail or refuse to accept such office to which he may be elected or appointed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter whenever any vacancy shall occur in any regiment of colonel, lieutenant-colonel or major, the same shall be filled by an election held by the rank and file of the regiment, at the usual place of meeting for regimental muster, in their respective counties, on a day designated by the adjutant general, under the superintendence of the captain and first lieutenant of each company, who shall inform the Governor of the result of said election, and he shall issue a commission to the officer receiving a plurality of the votes cast.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the commandant of each regiment shall assemble his regiment once in each year for drill and review, and for failure of this duty shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; and each captain or commandant of a company shall assemble his company four times in each year for drill, and for a failure of this shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, and at said drills all persons required to perform military duty shall appear in person and not be allowed to hire a substitute.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That every commandant of a regiment shall, on or before the 25th day of October, in each year, make a return of the strength of his regiment to the brigadier general of the brigade to which such regiment belongs, and shall make a duplicate return to the adjutant general, on or before the 25th day of November, in each year, and he shall note in said return whether his regiment has been reviewed by the major and brigadier-general, and at what time; and in default of such return he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the tax list shall have a column headed military roll, to be prepared by the Comptroller, and that the tax list takers shall annually include in their list the names of the persons in their districts between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, liable to be enrolled for military duty; and it shall be the duty of every white person who shall give in his taxables to report himself on oath for enlistment, who is liable for military duty, and every white person who shall return his taxes shall also, on oath, report (on oath) every person residing in his family, who shall be liable for military duty.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the tax list takers shall return the lists to the clerks of the county courts, and by them the names of such persons liable to military duty shall be drawn off, the district in which they live specified, and a copy of such list shall be given to the colonel of the regiment, and also to the captain of the company in each district, and the clerks shall receive the sum of five dollars for their services, to be paid by the county treasurer.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any company shall be so disorganized, that there is no commissioned company officers to command the same, and no regular roll of said company, or if the muster roll is not produced within twenty days after the same is required by the commandant of the regiment, the brigadier-general or the sheriff of the county, after public notice shall have been given in a newspaper circulating in said company, or notice given at the court-house door and three other places in said company, then it shall be the duty of the commandant of the regiment, or if there be none such, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general of that brigade, and if that too is vacant, it shall then be the duty of the sheriff of the county, between the first day of April and the first day of July in each and every year, upon the order of the adjutant-general, (if to the sheriff,) to employ some fit and suitable person living in said company or regiment, to enroll all the white males within the bounds of said company, between the ages of eighteen years and forty-five years, liable to do military duty, and order the persons so enrolled, to appear within thirty days at the place where the said company had last usually held their company musters, for the purpose of holding an election for officers for said company: and the person so employed and detailed shall have power and authority, and it shall be his duty to appoint all proper officers and a clerk for that day to assist him, who shall each forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace by the person detailed, one-half to the use of said person, and the other half to the use of the State, for every neglect or refusal; and it shall be the duty of the person employed to call the roll and note delinquents; and he shall hold an election and report, and return the result of the same to the commanding officers of the regiment or the brigadier-general, or the sheriff, as the case may be, who shall proceed as hereinbefore in this act ordered, in section 5th of this chapter. In case of no election the officer or person to whom the return is made, shall return the same to his superior officer, or in case of the sheriff to the adjutant-general, and in case any of the parties enrolled and notified to attend shall neglect or refuse to attend on the day appointed for said election, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered by the person detailed, by warrant, in the name of the State, before any justice of the peace of said county, one-half to the use of the person detailed or employed to make such enrolment and election, and the other half to the use of the company for military purposes.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be formed a volunteer corpse in the State [illegible] who shall be subject to the call of the commander-in-chief in cases of emergency: *Provided, however,* That the Governor shall be authorized to enroll twenty-thousand additional men, under the same rules and restrictions as hereafter are provided for the volunteer corps in case of actual war.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted,* That the said corps of volunteers shall be composed of two divisions and four brigades; that each brigade shall be composed of not less than two regiments; that each regiment shall be composed of not less than six companies; that each company shall be composed of not less than thirty-two privates, nor more than one hundred.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted,* That the said corps shall be officered by two major-generals, to be elected by the rank and file of the division, under the same rules and regulations as shall be provided for the election of colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted,* That each brigade shall be officered by one brigadier-general, to be elected in the same manner, and at the same time and places as prescribed for the election of major-general, in the preceding sections; and the said brigadier-generals shall each have the power to appoint the following staff officers: one brigade-major, one brigade inspector, one brigade commissary; one brigadier quarter-master; one brigade-surgeon, each with the rank of surgeon, and the *aids de camp* with the rank of captain, the said staff officers, with the exception of the surgeons, to be selected from the volunteer corps, and to hold no higher command than they held in the corps from which they are taken, and such officers to be commissioned by the Governor.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted,* That each regiment shall be officered by one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major, to be selected from the regiment; and such officers shall be chosen by the rank and file of the regiment, and the colonel of each regiment shall have the power to appoint the following officers: one adjutant, one quarter-master, one commissary, and one surgeon; the officers, except the surgeon, shall be taken from the commissioned officers of the regiment below the rank of captain; and the colonels of regiments shall have power to appoint musicians, not exceeding ten in number.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted,* That each company shall be officered: one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, four sergeants and four corporals. The commissioned officers of each company shall be elected by the written vote of the men of each company, and the non-commissioned officers to be appointed by the captains: such commissioned officers to be commissioned by the Governor.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted,* That as soon as one or more companies shall have been organized as heretofore prescribed, it shall be the duty of the captain of said companies to tender the services of said companies to the Governor, all the members of the company signing the same; and the Governor is hereby authorized to receive, arm and equip the same, at the expense of the State, to the extent of the appropriation made for that purpose; and when six or more companies shall have been organized, and shall have tendered their services to the Governor, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, the Governor shall organize the same into a regiment, and the rank and file shall meet at the usual parade ground of their respective counties, on a certain day, designated by a majority of the officers of said company, and elect by ballot, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, under the direction of the captains, and the result of such ballot shall be returned, by the captains thereof, to the Governor, who shall declare the election [of] officers and commission the same; and in default of such election, the Governor shall appoint said officers.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted,* That as soon as the regiment shall have been formed and organized in the manner as herein prescribed, the Governor shall organize the same into a brigade, and so in like manner, until the whole ten thousand volunteers are organized into regiments brigades and divisions.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted,* That for the government and drilling of the volunteers under this organization, each company and regiment shall be governed by the rules and regulations that are now prescribed for the government of the army of the United States, and the corps shall be drilled according to Hardee's tactics, and such other tactics as shall be prescribed by the commander-in chief; and a copy of such tactics shall be furnished to each commissioned officer in said corps.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted,* That the time of service of such volunteer corps shall be ten years; and they shall be exempt, after the expiration of ten years, from active military duty, unless in case of invasion or insurrection and such corps, when called into active service, shall serve during the pleasure of the commander-in-chief, unless sooner disbanded by law.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted,* That the same pay and rations now allowed by the army regulations to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the army of the United States, shall be allowed to the volunteer corps, or any part of them, when ordered by the government into active service.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted,* That in the distribution of the arms of the State to the volunteer corps, the Governor shall take a bond, payable to the State of North-Carolina, with sufficient security, from the captain of each company to whom such arms shall be distributed, for the safe keeping and return of such arms; and the captains of the volunteer companies shall each make an annual return of the number of men in his company, on or before the 15th day of July, to the adjutant-general's office, and a duplicate to the colonel of the regiment; such return to be on oath; and whenever any company shall be less in number than is now prescribed by the 51st section of the 70th chapter Revised Code, and who are equipped, it shall be the duty of the Governor to declare the company disbanded, and to call in the arms: *Provided,* That when any company not having sixty-four privates shall be called into actual service, the Governor may draw from the militia a sufficient number to increase such company to sixty-four.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power once in each year to call together the officers of brigades and divisions for the purpose of drill, and shall continue such drill not exceeding six days in each year.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted,* That in the distribution of arms to the volunteer corps, each county in the State that shall raise and report to the Governor one company of thirty two privates, under the regulations required by this act, shall be entitled to draw such arms: *Provided,* Such company shall be organized and reported within six months after the ratification of this act.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted,* That the uniform for the volunteer corps, and for officers [illegible] of North-Carolina: *Provided,* That military officers now uniformed shall not be compelled to change the same until called into actual service, and different corps and ranks shall be distinguished as the same corpse and ranks are now distinguished in the service of the United States.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted,* That the military volunteer companies now in the State, as soon as they report themselves with the full complement of men, shall be received by the Governor, and they may retain the uniform which the company have adopted until called into actual service.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power to hold, or cause to be held, a court-martial each year, in the city of Raleigh, to try delinquent general officers of militia, and field officers of the volunteer corps, such court to consist of not more than five nor less than three officers, and the expenses of said court shall be paid by the State.

SEC. 28. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power to collect and repair the arms of the State, and shall be authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the State for the expenses of the said collection and repairing, and such arms as cannot be repaired to advantage he shall have the power to sell.

SEC. 29. *Be it further enacted,* That the clerks of the county courts in the State shall return to the comptroller the sums of money paid for exemption from military duty under this act.

SEC. 30. *Be it further enacted,* That the adjutant general be elected by joint ballot of both houses of the Genral Assembly, and shall keep a roster of the militia of the State containing dates of commissions, rank, the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, and the places of residence of officers, which roster shall be corrected every year. He shall enter into a book kept for that purpose a local description of the regimental, brigand and division districts, the books to be furnished by the State and belong to the office. He shall adopt a seal of office, and all copies of records and papers in his office duly certified under such seal shall be evidence in all causes as if the original were produced. He shall cause the military laws of the State to be printed from time to time and distributed to the commissioned field officer of the State; he shall prepare and distribute at the expense of the State, proper blank books, forms and notices; he shall prepare general regulations prescribing the duties of the different military departments, which when approved by the commander-in chief shall be obeyed and respected. He shall report to the Legislature through the commander-in-chief, the strength and condition of the military of the State, of the public arms, equipments, ordnance, books, and military stores; and he shall render a statement of all that may be necessary to keep up an ample supply of every article that may be required in the public service; he shall execute all orders of the commander-in-chief, and keep a record thereof; he shall attend reviews with the commander in-chief, and as quarter master-general, he shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties, with two good securities, to be approved by the commander-in-chief; he shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, in full payment for services rendered as adjutant-general, acting-quarter-master-general, inspector-general, and keeper of public stores and munitions of war. He shall attend all encampments, and while the troops are under arms he shall inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements, superintend exercises and enforce the discipline and tactics required by law. He shall, in time of war, have the command and rank of brigadier general; he shall cause suit to be brought in the name of the State of North Carolina, and he is hereby empowered so to do in any court in this State, or before any justice of the peace, when the amount sued for is within the jurisdiction of justice of the peace by the laws of this State, for any penalty incurred or any fine imposed by reason of the military laws of the State. He shall hold his office for the space of two years unless the same is made vacant by resignation or promotion; and should the office become vacant by reason of death, resignation, refusal to accept, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature, then the Governor may fill said office by appointment until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

SEC. 31. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and all laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Ratified this 20th day February, 1861.]

AN ACT TO CREATE THE ARTILLERY CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That there shall be organized a corps of artillery, to consist of such troops and companies as may now and hereafter be raised in the several counties of the State, not to exceed ten in number, to include both horse and foot artillery.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever a company, not less than sixty-four nor more than one hundred, shall be reported to the chief of artillery, the chief shall direct said company to proceed to the election of the following officers, viz: One captain; Two first lieutenants; Two second lieutenants, to be commissioned by the Governor; and the captain so elected shall [be] appointed from the ranks, One first sergeant; four sergeants; four corporals; two artificers; 2 buglers, and (one farrier and one saddler, if the company be mounted,) and make report of the same, together with the number of privates to the chief of artillery, who shall issue warrants to the non-commissioned officers aforesaid; and the chief of artillery shall thereupon make his report to the commander-in chief of the State, together with a requisition for the necessary arms and equipments for the company.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the arms to be furnished to said companies shall be prescribed and shall be recommended by the chief of artillery, and approved by the commander-in-chief of the State; and said arms and equipments shall be furnished by the Governor, if such are in possession of the State or can be procured out of any funds appropriated for arming the State.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, the Governor shall appoint some suitable person, a citizen of the State to the office of the chief artillery, with the rank of colonel, who shall have supervision of the forming, equipping, arming and instructing in their proper duties, the several troops and companies that may constitute this corps; and he shall be a staff officer of the commander-in chief. Once a year, at least, he shall inspect the several troops and companies, constituting the corps, and see that all the equipments, arms and ammunition are properly cleaned, cared for and preserved, and make his report in full of all matters to the commander-in-chief. All said troops and companies shall be subordinate to the chief of artillery, and receive their orders from and through him, and make annual returns, and oftener if necessary or required, of all ordnance and ordnance stores and other property belonging to the State in their possession, and also report the state and condition of such troops and companies as shall be prescribed, from time to time, by the chief artillery.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the chief of artillery shall also be chief of ordnance and military engineers, and perform the duties in these several departments, as the commander-in-chief may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

[*Ratified this 25th day of February,* 1861.]

THE INAUGURATION.

The thousands who had, for several days been pouring into the city, were astir bright and early. In fact many perambulated the streets during the whole of Sunday night, having found it impossible to secure any accommodations or sleeping conveniences.

The morning opened with a threatening sky, followed by a little rain, but soon the sun peered forth and shed his genial rays (obscured occasionally by passing clouds) upon the surging, restless, and anxious throng, seen wending their way along Pennsylvania avenue, between Willards Hotel and the Capitol. The only drawback was the clouds of dust created by the high wind.

At an early hour this city began to wear the appearance of a gala day. The stars and stripes were thrown to the breeze at an early hour, while innumerable flags and banners were displayed in almost every section of the city. In all the governmental departments, corporation offices, banks and other places, there was a general suspension of business, whilst the closing of all the public schools and private seminaries, crowded the streets with joyous juveniles, all in holiday attire.

By the hour of nine, the thoroughfares were all rendered lively by the marchings of the several military companies to their head quarters near the City Hall, whilst thousands upon thousands of visitors were availing themselves of the very best opportunities to survey the imposing pageant and proceedings.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PROCESSION.

The grand pagent, enlivened by several fine bands of martial music—the new, appropriate and brilliant uniforms of the volunteer military, many of the companies recently organized, moved off at 12½ o'clock. The warlike bearing and equipments of the government soldiery, all of whom had at some period been engaged in actual service, attracted great attention.—A hundred new and splendid flags and banners in line, with apparently a forest of bristling muskets and bayonets, rendered the scene intensely interesting. The procession moved on to the capitol amidst the hearty enthusiasm of the thousands who thronged the avenue on each side, as far as the eye could reach.

SCENES AT THE CAPITOL.

Whilst the imposing procession was occupying the attention of the thousands outside of the capitol, the doors of the Senate were opened at 11½ a. m., and in a short time the vast chamber was thronged with a brilliant array of distinguished men, including the Diplomatic Corps, Judges of the United States Supreme Court, Senators, officers of the Army and Navy, Governors and ex-Governors, Officers of the several Government Departments, Mayors of Cities &c., all of whom were admitted at the north door of the Capitol. The families of the Diplomatic corps occupied the Diplomatic gallery.

The ladies' gallery presented a brilliant array of fashion and beauty.

President Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln occupied seats in front of the desk of the Secretary of the Senate, with the committee of arrangements on their left, and the Judges of the Supreme Court on their right

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, and the oath of office administered to Mr. Hamlin, Vice President elect by Vice President Breckinridge.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

After the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber, the assemblage therein formed in procession and proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the capitol. The procession was headed by C. I. Wm. Selden, Marshal of the District of Columbia, and accompanied by Senators Pearce of Maryland, Foot, of Vermont, and Baker, of Oregon, of the committee of arrangements, and judges, diplomatic corps, and the other distinguished persons who joined in the escort of the President and President elect from Willard's Hotel to the capitol.

On reaching the front of the portico, the President elect took the seat provided for him on the front of the platform. The President and committee of arrangements occupied a position in the rear of the President elect. Next in the rear of these the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, occupied seats on the left, and the Vice President, Secretary and members of the Senate those on the right. The diplomatic corps occupied the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court. Heads of Department, Governors and Ex Governors of States and Territories, and ex-members of the Senate, ex-members and members elected of the House of Representatives in the rear of the members of the Senate. Meanwhile thousands were assembled to witness the august ceremonies, and the greatest anxiety prevailed to see and hear the President elect. The capitol grounds swarmed with the immense multitude, and windows, roofs, trees, and every other available spots were lined with men women and children.

Those entitled to seats on the platform having taken the places assigned them, and order having been somewhat restored, Mr. Lincoln arose and delivered the

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The reading of the address occupied about half an hour. Its delivery was very loud, earnest and emphatic, and though but few of his words reached further than to the middle of the circle of the multitude by which he was surrounded, yet the whole mass evinced their interest by frequent outbursts of applause.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

As soon as Mr. Lincoln concluded, Hon. Roger B. Taney, the venerable Chief Justice of the United States, rose, and in a solemn and impressive manner, administered the oath of office to Mr. Lincoln, to the effect that he will "faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Having administered the oath, Judge Taney congratulated Mr. Lincoln, amidst the loud applause of the assembled spectators, and the stirring music of several bands.

MR. BUCHANAN AND MR. LINCOLN.

When the escort reached the Executive Mansion, Mr. Buchanan, stepping on the threshold, said to President Lincoln that having conducted him safely through the ceremonies and introduced him to his new home, he would bid him a farewell, wishing him Heaven's blessing upon his administration. President Lincoln with deep feeling acknowledged this kind expression, and the great pleasure it would ever afford him to see Mr. Buchanan at the executive mansion. They then shook hands, and Mr. Buchanan re-entered his carriage, and left for the residence of Robt. Ould, Esq., where he remains until to-morrow afternoon, when he starts for Baltimore.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1861.

THE CONVENTION.—It is now a fixed fact that the Convention has been voted down in this State by the small majority of 597. This vote, however, is no test of the Union strength of the State, as a number of counties voted for a Convention but elected Union delegates.

The Union strength of North Carolina is shown by the election of delegates to the Convention: Union delegates elected 85; Secession delegates 85—more than two-thirds for the Union.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.—We omitted to notice the safe arrival home of our worthy Representative in the Legislature, Gen. J. F. Poindexter; as well as to state that he is looking well, and that the people have endorsed *his* course in the Legislature, at the late election. Col. Waugh too, we see, has arrived, and learn from the Sentinel, that Mr. Barrow is at home.

To Messrs. Waugh and Barrow, personally, we have no objections. But their politics is quite another thing. We do not like some of their votes in the Legislature.

So far as some of the votes of Messrs. Waugh, Barrow and Kallum are concerned, it seems the people have not exactly endorsed their course.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.—We published the names of the persons composing Lincoln's Cabinet, last week. Five of those gentlemen are from the free States, and two from slave States. As regards old party divisions, Messrs. Chase, Blair, Cameron and Welles, were formerly democrats, and Messrs. Seward, Smith and Bates, "old line" whigs, but all of them now are modern "republicans."

☞ See new Militia law, in this paper.

The Sentinel.—Its Murmurings at the Union Triumph.

As it becomes necessary, occasionally, to allude to our neighbors, we trust our readers will pardon us for the correction of some of the many perversions and misrepresentations which the Sentinel, before and since the late election, has fallen into, we suppose on account of its disappointment at the nomination of true Union-men in this county, and the defeat, in fully two-thirds of the State, of the disunion candidates.

Our cotemporary seems to be in great distress and complains much at the proceedings of the Union men, and the result of the meeting in this county, which put in nomination two sound and true Union men, Messrs. Patterson and Wilson. This was, however, gratifying to us; and it seems to us should have been gratifying to the Sentinel, if *it* is true and sound on the Union question.—Perhaps the Sentinel's dissatisfaction manifested itself so clearly because the county meeting failed to nominate *secessionists* or some no-hope Union men as candidates, who would yield to the arrogant and insolent demands and menaces of disunionists?—We believe all true Union men in the county rejoiced at the nomination of Messrs. Wilson and Patterson.

Since the election and the "Waterloo defeat" of the secessionists in Forsyth and the adjoining counties, the temper of the Sentinel has not improved; but under its disappointment and chagrin, has become more furious!—Its columns are filled with murmurings of dissatisfaction, *long* and *deep*, at the Union triumph in this county and throughout the State, which looks a little strange, to us, for a professed "*Union paper*" to indulge in.—It is, however, in character with the course of the Sentinel before the election, when its columns abounded in secession articles, and efforts were made to defeat Mr. Wilson, who was opposed to a State Convention for fear that it might lead to secession. The election of the full Union ticket was hailed with rejoicings by all true Union men, notwithstanding the opposition of the Sentinel to one of them!—For it is a well known fact, that no sooner was Mr. Wilson nominated by a meeting in which our neighbor of the Sentinel participated, than it was proclaimed in the columns of said sheet, that Mr. Wilson being against a Convention, might misrepresent the wishes of the people of the county, and advising those who were not in the Convention, that they were not bound to support *him*. And the anxiety to defeat Mr. Wilson was so great, that Hon. A. H. Shepperd was published as a candidate, which piece of court-house trickery was nipped in the bud and exposed by Mr. Shepperd himself.

☞ After all these efforts of the Sentinel to defeat Mr. Wilson, and the clipping of his name from tickets, by some of the disunionists, a Convention was voted down in Forsyth by 1123 majority, and Mr. Wilson's views against a Convention triumphantly sustained.

In regard to the unfounded charge of the Sentinel, that the Union men acted in bad faith towards Mr. Patterson, and cut off his name from the ticket, which was discovered by the Democrats, who then cut off the name of Mr. Wilson, and that some 400 split tickets must have been voted, as shown by the Convention vote being some 176 more than the vote for the candidates,"—we would say, that we believe the prime cause why the vote on the Convention is larger than that of the candidates, is owing to the fact that many Union men who voted against a Convention, thought there was inconsistency in voting at the same time for candidates, and did not vote for them;—while some disunionists, with their leaders in Salem and elsewhere, voted *for a Convention*, and not for Messrs. Patterson and Wilson, because they were Union men!

But, after the treachery in opposing Mr. Wilson, one of the candidates, and using every artifice to defeat his election, when the editor of the Sentinel had called on all his friends to join the Union men in the meeting making the nomination, and he himself had participated in it;—we say, after this dissertion of Mr. Wilson by the Sentinel, and the voluntary suggestion advising those who were not in the meeting that they were not bound to support the nomination, should it be thought strange after such bad faith, if some of Mr. Wilson's particular friends, becoming indignant at this base attempt to defeat him, had voted a "single shot" for him?

Is it not truly nice and honest for the Sentinel to be talking about bad faith!!

In reply to the charge made by the Sentinel of the desperate efforts of the Union men to defeat a Convention, we would ask,—How many of those opposed to a Convention went round with the candidates at the speakings?—*Not one.* While two or three county officials accompanied the candidates regularly, to nearly, if not quite all the appointments; some of them being very active in electioneering for a Convention; and one of them, whose zeal ran ahead of his judgment, was so eager for a Convention, that he offered his advice, gratuitously, in a speech, urging the people to vote for a Convention. The result of their

labors, combined with the powerful influence of the Sentinel, was that out of 1695 votes, but 286 were cast for a Convention!

We trust that the Sentinel and its co-workers in session, will profit by the verdict of the people, who spoke in thunder-tones in repudiation of a Convention and secession or disunion.

The Convention has been voted down by a large majority, in the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Ashe, where the Sentinel chiefly circulates—say about 5000 votes. Gov. Reid, who possesses more personal popularity perhaps than any other man in Rockingham County, has been beaten because he was in favor of secession.

These results show that the hearts of the great masses of the people are sound on the Union, and true and loyal to the Constitution and the Government; and that the people never will, until the government becomes an instrument of oppression, raise their hands to overthrow it. And we would advise the secession leaders to put more faith in the common sense and honesty of the people, and hereafter to stick more closely to the truth, and not attempt to deceive and mislead the people and precipitate them into the whirlpool of revolution and civil war.

It is true that, some time since, when it became known that desperate efforts were being made in the Legislature, by a set of secession desperadoes, to get North Carolina out of the Union, the Union men of Forsyth, believing that the hearts of the people were true and loyal to the government, issued a call for all who loved the Constitution and the Union, to unite in Convention on the 29th of December last, to raise their voices *against secession*. And nobly was the call responded to. In despite of the efforts of the Sentinel and a clique of Yancey-Breckinridge leaders, with secession proclivities strongly developed, such a large political meeting, notwithstanding the inclement season of the year, never before met in the court-house. It was so overwhelming in numbers, that many of the Breckinridge leaders, with secession proclivities, who had opposed holding such a meeting, were forced to go into it, for fear of being marked hereafter by the potent voice of the people.

But we will not for the present, extend our remarks upon this subject. We may recur to this matter at some convenient time.

Suffice to say, for the present, that this Union meeting in December, was composed principally of the stauneh Union men who signed the petitions calling upon Messrs. Wilson and Patterson as true Union men, to become candidates for the Convention, —the same who put them in nomination,— and the same who elected them and voted down a State Convention in Forsyth, by such an overwhelming majority. And these same loyal people to the Constitution and the Union, will teach that man, however great and popular, who raises his hand to overthrow this government, that he must fall, and his name sink into infamy with that of Burr and Arnold!

GOV. ELLIS, &C.—The Governor has recently been on a visit to Wilmington and made a speech. He alluded to the result of the State Convention as being yet in doubt; "of one thing however he was well assured, viz: that if the people had defeated the Convention they would be driven to the necessity of reconsidering their conduct," &c.

The people will not be driven;—they have spoken against a Convention, and the Governor should be satisfied. It has been intimated that an extra session of the Legislature would be called, to devise ways and means to carry North Carolina out of the Union, but the late Raleigh Banner says:

"It is generally understood in Raleigh, that the Governor will not convene the Legislature at present. We do not speak "by authority," but we think this may be relied on."

TOWN AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONERS' HALL,
March 12, 1861.

The Board met, Mayor presiding. All members present.

Mr. Patterson informed the Board that the County Court had passed an order instructing the district patrol to respect the patrol laws of the Town as laid down in the ordinances.

The Board proceeded to the election of Town Officers: James Fisher was elected Street Commissioner and Watchman for the fore part of the night, and John Wimmer for the after part.

An application from N. S. A. Chaffin for license to retail spirituous liquors at his hotel was granted unanimously.

A request from Mrs. Heisler that the Board should share in defraying the expense of putting a rail worm fence between her lot and the corporation lot was also agreed to, 4 to 3.

Warrants were ordered to be made out for work done on the streets.

Mr. Patterson moved that the hog law be repealed, pending which the board adj'd.

President Lincoln declared last Friday night to Southern gentlemen who made the inquiry, that "his inaugural meant peace."

THE INAUGURAL.—We laid this document before our readers last week, and presume it has been generally read. The moderate and conservative men of the country have not much fault to find with Lincoln's inaugural, the extremists South would not be satisfied with any thing short of a revolution!—We look upon the address generally as conciliatory in its tone. So far as coercion is concerned, Mr. Lincoln occupies the very ground occupied by Mr. Buchanan, says the Standard and other papers. Lincoln says he will not force obnoxious strangers on the people, as office-holders; but will collect the revenue in the cotton States. If he collects the Revenue at all, says the Raleigh Standard, he must do it at the Custom House, for he has no authority to do so on shipboard. The law provides only for the collection of the revenue at the Custom Houses. Congress has made no other provision. What then? Why he can do nothing in this respect.—Mr. Buchanan could do nothing in this respect in South Carolina, yet he said, as Mr. Lincoln says, that the laws must be enforced.

Lincoln takes ground against the right of secession, so did Buchanan, in his last message. Lincoln is also in favor of continuing the mails, &c.

As to that part of the Inaugural relating to the Supreme Court, there seems to be serious objection, in some quarters. No doubt a satisfactory interpretation of this clause of the address will also be arrived at without *bloodshed!*

TROUBLE AMONG THE REPUBLICANS.—A New York paper says: Already is the Republican party divided into two factions, with powerful leaders for each, the differences reaching the Cabinet itself. And there are indications that a storm is brewing in the Republican party which will, at no distant day, rend it asunder. It may not survive the present administration.

TROUBLE IN THE SECEDED STATES.—There are already signs of discontent and trouble in the seceded States, particularly in Georgia and Alabama. The ordinance of secession was not submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection; and the people had no voice in the formation of the Southern Confederacy. The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Monitor* now demands that the government formed—its President, Vice-President and officers, should be submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval.—More of this next week.

THE WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.

Mr. Greenwood commenced his exhibition of the Washington Tableaux, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, to continue for three more nights only—Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

This exhibition is also highly spoken of.—The figures are of life size, embracing a series of magnificent scenes, of the most prominent events of the American Revolution. Admittance only 25 cents.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

It may be interesting to hear that Virginia will probably not secede,—that is, not go with the cotton States, at any rate. Here is the latest news from that State:

RICHMOND, March 11.—The Convention passed to day—107 to 16—a vote of thanks to Mr. Crittenden for his endeavors to adjust national difficulties.

Several minority reports were introduced, all favoring a Border State Convention—some opposing coercion.

☞ We find the following refutation of the charge made upon Hon. John A. Gilmer, in the Raleigh Register, and publish it as an act of justice to that gentleman:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 28, 1861.

J. W. SYME, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have received several letters advising me that speeches and documents have been received at different post offices in my State directed to free negroes.

Nothing could have induced me to do such a thing, or knowingly to permit the same to be done. Some weeks since I united with other Union Southern members of Congress in buying a large quantity of documents, and the speeches of Messrs. Crittenden, Millson, and other members, with a view of distributing them among the voters in the Southern States. I was desirous, and did all I could to place one in the hands of each voter in the State. After franking such as I wanted to be sent into my State, I engaged some young men to direct them from the census lists, as did the Breckinridge committee in this city before the last Presidential election.

If any became directed to free negroes under my frank, it must have occurred in this way. I have conferred with the gentlemen who did the directing, and they assure me that they directed to none who did not appear on the said lists as white persons. The census takers may have made errors, and some of the documents may have been, through these mistakes, directed inadvertently to such. I certainly had no documents to waste with such persons, and regret much if any of them went under such direction. But these speeches and documents contained nothing that would incline such persons to be less submissive and obedient to the whites or less loyal to the laws.

If I had had the least suspicion that, by any possibility, any of the documents could have happened to be directed as aforesaid, the said lists should not have been used by my directors.

Please publish the above explanation and oblige, yours truly,

JOHN A. GILMER.

☞ We were sorry to see, in the last Sentinel, a "recession letter," as it is termed by the people here, from our old friend J. W. Atwood, now in Nashville, Tenn.—Jesse must be largely in the *minority* in his adopted State, judging from the following, which we clip from an exchange, altogether reliable. Notwithstanding our friend Jesse's letter, we cannot help huzzaing for Tennessee. Read;

Baxter, Temple and Trigg, are elected in the Knoxville District by over 3,000 majority—majority against Convention, 2,767. Out of a hundred delegates, not more than *ten* Secessionists are elected.—In East Tennessee, *not one Secessionist was elected!* In Middle Tennessee, not more than *two or three*. In West Tennessee, about the *same number*. In Memphis Union majority 720! In Nashville, 2,540! In Bradley county, 1,200! In Greene, (Andy Johnston's county,) Union majority 2,800!. In Sevier, the Secession candidate has ONE vote! So it was all over the State. The vote against a Convention is a clear majority of from FORTY TO FIFTY THOUSAND!!! We say nineteen cheers for the "Volunteer State."

Observer.

Huzza for Tennessee!

☞ Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street, Boston, have again favored us with 5 pieces of excellent music. Their frequent favors are highly appreciated by several fair ones, who return their thanks with wishes of continued prosperity.

The following is a list of the pieces:

"Let me kiss him for his mother," with a beautifully illustrated title page. The incident which prompted the ballad, is the well known scene occurring at a funeral in New Orleans, during the ravages of the Yellow Fever. "The Monastery" an excellent instrumental piece, with a highly illuminated cover. "River Side." "Father Molloy" an Irish Melody, as sung by Henry Drayton in his Parlor operas.—"The Reaper and the Flowers," poetry by H. W. Longfellow.

For the Press.

CLEMMONSVILLE ACADEMY.

CLEMMONSVILLE, March 3d, 1861.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Not wishing to trespass upon your columns, I cannot forego, however, a mention of the pleasure and profit of which I was the recipient while attending the closing exercises of the Clemmonsville Academy, Friday, March 1st.

This school is under the supervision of Prof. S. S. Jones, and though the Principal affects no parade or ostentatious display, its real excellence is known and appreciated by its patrons.

Since the first settlement of the village, a school of high grade was fostered under the most favorable auspices by the citizens and surrounding community, but in the past ten years, through many changes in our teachers, the school was permitted to languish, until the present Principal (a gentleman reared amid us and most favorably known for energy, thorough knowledge of his vocation, scholarship, and high moral tone of character) had assumed its management.

Prof. Jones has an experience of thirteen years as a teacher, and his ability for teaching was readily seen in the proficiency of the students, during the progress of the Examination. I attended during the day, and also the exercises at night, which consisted of declamation, reading compositions, &c.

The classes in Arithmetic and Algebra were rigidly and impartially examined, not having particular examples and problems to solve upon which they were previously prepared, as is too often the case, for the sake of mere display and false pretension in many of our Academies. These classes made it manifest to all they understood the rules and principles thoroughly, and applied them with facility to the solutions of problems in Fractions, Proportion, Square Root, and Algebraic powers and Equations.

The classes in History, Latin Grammar and Dictionary, deserve honorable mention,—the examination in each being most rigid and thorough. The class in Dictionary was distinguished for distinct pronunciation and correct spelling, some of the students in this class having mis-spelled but two, six or eight words during the entire session.

At night was the crowning interest of the occasion, and it was delightful to witness the youthful proficiency in the graces of oratory, recitation and declamation. There seemed to be a generous emulation among the students to excel. The compositions were well read and gave evidence of originality, boldness of thought and style which is only to be acquired after careful training of the mind through education, as far as advances are made, and the constant supervision of a severe critic. The exercises were varied delightfully by sweet strains of music from the amateur "String Band" of the village. The building was handsomely decorated with beautiful wreaths of evergreen and brilliantly lighted, displaying the exercises of the hour to advantage. A pleasing part of the exercises was the singing of several poetic gems attuned to popular airs, by seven pretty little girls, without the slightest discord.

At the close of the evening, Mr. Columbus W. Moss, was introduced by Prof. Jones, and delivered the "Annual Address" to the school. His effort was most happy,—a graceful, well conceived, manly address, classic in allusions, vivid in imagery, and eloquent and forcible in expression. We pronounce it *ex cathedra*, a good thing, and hope Mr. Moss will consent to have it published.

The audience was very large, the exercises passed pleasantly and profitably to all.

The attendance during the last session was larger than any session since Prof. Jones' control of the school, and we are pleased to announce the prospect of a much larger attendance next session. And in conclusion we feel proud of the present condition of the Clemmonsville Academy. The next session opens March 18th. UDOLPHO.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

A FEW BOOKS still on hand and for sale at this office, cheap:
Methodist Hymns, Comstock's Botany, Comstock's Chemistry, Life of Cromwell, Napoleon and his Marshalls, North Carolina Form Books, &c.

The Latest News.

REPEAL OF THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Maine Senate has passed an act repealing the Personal Liberty Bill by a vote of 17 to 10.

BOSTON, March, 8.—The Senate of Massachusetts to-day passed a bill modifying the Personal Liberty Bills, so as to remove the objections urged against it by the South.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A letter from Major Anderson received at the War Department on Saturday, says that he has only fifteen days of provisions and wood. The question has heretofore arisen with the Administration whether reinforcements shall be attempted or the fort abandoned. The latter course, it is thought, will be adopted from inevitable necessity by advice of Gen. Scott. There is, however, a conflict of opinion between Republicans on the question, but there has been no conclusion upon it in the Cabinet.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, March 11.—A permanent Constitution has been reported and adopted. Its provisions are kept secret, but members of Congress say that amongst them is one by which the President is to hold his office for six years, another by which Executive appointments under the grade of Cabinet officers are to hold during good behavior and to be removed for causes to be assigned in writing. The African Slave Trade is forever prohibited. A clause was adopted by which Cabinet officers are not prohibited from holding seats in Congress.

An act has been passed authorizing the issue of $1,000,000 in Treasury notes.

An appropriation bill for current expenses was passed.

The Secretary of the Treasury finds no difficulty in negotiating as much of the $15,000,000 loan at par, as needed at present.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

It is reported that President (?) Jeff. Davis has vetoed the act of the Southern Congress to suppress the African slave trade. The Charleston Mercury is evidently well pleased. Other secession storms are brooding. South Carolina wants the slave trade, and will probably "secede" again if she does not get it. When an arch falls every brick takes its distinct position. It never comes down in halves.

Ral. Banner.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

RESISTANCE TO THE SECESSIONISTS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Advices from Texas say that Captain Hill has refused the demand of the Texas Commissioners for the surrender of Fort Brown, at Brownsville, or the public property under his command. Captain Hill had sent to Ringgold Barracks for reinforcements to retake the property of the Government on Brazos Island. A collision was considered imminent.

Returns from several counties show an almost unanimous vote for the Secession Ordinance.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Hale and Douglas were appointed to wait on the President with information that the Senate was ready to receive communications from him. And shortly thereafter a message was received from the President and considered in Executive session. The results of the session were the confirmations of the following nominations.—William H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War; Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy; Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster General; Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General. No other important business transacted.

On Wednesday, there was an executive session, of which we have no account, and a debate on the Inaugural.

On Thursday, the discussion was continued by Messrs. Wigfall; Mason and Douglas, the last replying to the views of the others that the inaugural was a declaration of war. Mr. D. stated that he had learned from the best military authority that it would take 10,000 men and the entire navy to reinforce Fort Sumter. The garrison there had only salt and bread sufficient for thirty-one days from to day.

On Friday, Mr. Foster of Connecticut offered the following:—

"Whereas, Mr. Wigfall has declared in debate that he is a foreigner and owes allegiance to Texas, a foreign government, and not to the United States, therefore

Resolved, That he be expelled from the Senate."

Mr. Clingman moved to substitute:—

"Resolved, That as Texas is no longer one of the United States she is not entitled to a representative on the floor of the Senate."

Mr. Wigfall being absent, no action was taken on the resolutions.

In executive session Hon. N. B. Judd was confirmed as Minister at the Court of Berlin.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

THE CASE OF WM. H. RUSSELL.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The case of Wm. H. Russell, in connection with the Indian Trust Bonds, which was argued last week in the Criminal Court, was decided to day. His plea in abatement, under the statute of 1858, was sustained, as he was discharged.

Ex-Secretay Floyd, indicted for complicity in the same affair, appeared and gave security in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance at his trial when it shall come on.

Ex-Secretary Floyd has published a defence. He asserts that there are only $600,000, instead of $6,000,000, of his acceptances out, and makes it appear that the Government owes the overland mail contractors a sum nearly equal to the amount of the abstracted bonds.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Crittenden will be nominated by the President as a judge of the Supreme Court. The correspondent of the Baltimore American positively asserts that the appointment had been agreed upon in Cabinet.

The Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy it is announced will not make an immediate demand for the surrender of the Southern forts, but wait until the policy of the Administration is developed.

THE ADMINISTRATION FOR PEACE.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore American would indicate that it is the policy of the Administration to preserve the peace of the nation at all hazards. Let this policy but be carried out, and we predict that the secession fever will die out in a short while, not only in the border States, but in those that have seceded:

It is said that Judge Douglas will act as a mediator between the Southern Commissioners and President Lincoln. The Commissioners will not present their credentials until next week.

Secretary Seward is preparing his programme for a peaceful settlement and gives the confident assurance to all who converse with him, that no measures calculated to lead to bloodshed will be resorted to. He says, "The Union must be saved, and that every thing must yield to the attainment of this end."

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

I find the Southern Commissioners are to day hopeful as to the result of the mission here. They are evidently in no hurry to press matters to an issue, as it would be most impolitic just at this time, when there is such an outside pressure upon the President elect. Action now would be defeat, but reliable information from those in a position to know would indicate that some means will be agreed upon to avoid collision between the Federal and State Governments. Secretary Seward feels confident if collision is avoided the Union sentiment will again prevail sooner or later in the seceded States, and the Union will be restored in all its integrity.

MR. SEWARD'S PEACE POLICY.

Mr. Seward will, I understand, lay before the President and Cabinet early next week, his peace policy, in all its details. He has also, it is said, prepared a statement, showing the impracticability of any force being used for the collection of the revenue or the enforcement of the laws, and that it would require, according to General Scott's estimate, at least 35,000 men to garrison all the Southern forts. He is confident of securing for his peace policy the sanction of the Administration.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The following amendment to the Constitution of the United States passed both Houses of Congress by the requisite two-thirds vote previous to the adjournment of the late Congress, and when adopted by three-fourths of the Legislatures of several States, will become a part of the Constitution of the United States:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

This effectually spikes the guns of those secessionists who tell us that if the border slave States remain in the Union the Republicans will eventually abolish slavery in the States where it now exists. This amendment to the Constitution was passed by a Republican Congress, and President Lincoln in his Inaugural approves of its being incorporated in the Constitution as a part and parcel of that instrument.—*Raleigh Register.*

MARRIED,

On the 24th of January, Mr. GEORGE S. SPAUGH to Miss ELIZABETH CRAVER, daughter of Joseph Craver.

DIED,

In Marianna, Florida, on the 8th ult., WM. B. DUSENBURY, of Lexington, N. C., aged 27 years.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Sunday, by 7½ o'clock, p. m.
Closes daily, except Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Sunday, by 1 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 10, a. m.

Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, by 7 p. m.
Closes, daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem N, C., March 15, 1861.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1861.

On the 25th of April next will commence the 11th volume of the People's Press, by which time we hope our friends will have interested themselves sufficiently in the cause we advocate, to have increased our subscription list up to 2000 or more. With very little exertion, each of our present subscribers can procure an additional one, and a number of our friends could send us lists of from 10 to 15 or 20 names from their respective neighborhoods. Next summer's campaign will be warmly contested, and it will be of the utmost importance to "circulate the documents liberally." Be it remembered the larger the circulation of a paper the more good it can effect.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people.—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post-office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned having this day taken out letters of administration on the estate of William Holland, dec'd, will proceed to sell at public sale, on **Friday the 5th day of April next**, at the former residence of the deceased, in Forsyth county two miles North East of Salem, a valuable plantation consisting of about **160 Acres**, one half of which is WOOD LAND of the best quality, with a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, a choice Orchard, and Mill thereon.

Also 2 Double Bedsteads, 2 Single Bedsteads, Corner Cupboard, Clock, Stove, Tables, Closets, Wardrobes, Chairs, 2 Bureaus, 1 Desk, Spinning Wheels, Reel, Carpets, Steelyards, Large Copper Kettle, Cooking Utensils, Leather, 1 Cow, 1 two horse and 1 one horse Wagon, 1 Carriage, and a lot of harness. Wheat, Barley; a Cutting Box, Wheat Fan, Farming Tools of every description; Cabinet Makers Bench, a full assortment of Cabinet Maker's Tools; Grind Stone, Crosscut Saw, Scythe and Cradle, Blacksmith Bellows, Shoe Bench, Saddle, Ploughs, Hogsheads, Dried Peaches and Apples, Wool Carding Machine, sawed and hewed Timber suitable for house builders, Walnut plank. The remainder of the Hot-House Plants, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Also 2 town lots in Salem, beyond Mr. Patterson's residence.

General notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will also please make payment immediately.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, Adm'r.

Salem, March 8th, 1861.

N. B. No ardent spirits will be allowed to be sold during the days of the sale, on any part of the land belonging to the plantation.

45-tds. T. F. K., Adm'r.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpœnas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage Licenses.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

WINDING UP.

THE undersigned having determined to wind up their business, are offering their stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Notions, &c., &c.

for sale at prices merely to cover prime cost and expenses. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment immediately,—or if they wish any further indulgence, they must give their notes with good security. In the present uncertain condition of public affairs it is unreasonable to suppose that we will open new accounts, or leave old ones unsettled.

H. M. LASH & CO.

Feb. 15th, 1861. 43-tf

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.

Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

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10 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 24th day of January, 1861, an apprenticed free negro, named Henry Owens, said boy is eighteen years of age, rather yellow, five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 165 pounds.

I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said boy, as I intend to enforce the law against all such persons.

JOHN NULL.

Forsyth Co., N. C., March 4, 1861. 48-4tpd.

Dried Fruit For Sale.

ANY person in want of DRIED APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, BLACKBERRIES, &c., will please call at HAUS's, where they can be supplied.

Salem, March 1, 1861. 5w. pd.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

I AM now ready, at the Drug Store, to take the list of taxables for the year 1861, within the limits of the incorporation.

All persons failing to list by the 1st of April, render themselves liable to pay a double tax.

By order of the Commissioners.

A. T. ZEVELY, MAYOR.

Salem, March 1, 1861. 45-5t.

I. O. O. F.

A SPECIAL meeting of Salem Lodge, No 36, I. O. O. F, is hereby called on Friday evening, March 15th, at 7 o'clock. Members are urgently requested to attend.

A. T. ZEVELY, N. G.

March 15th, 1861.

HAWK'S HISTORY.

VOL. I, HAWK'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, for sale at the Bookstore.—Price only 50 cents. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, 60 cents. Address

March, 6, 1861. O. A. KEEHLN,
46-6mpd. Salem, N. C.

A SECOND HAND PIANO for sale, cheap. Apply at this Office.

Salem Printing Office.

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

POETRY.

PARODY.

"WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE"

Madmen, spare that flag,
Touch not a single star;
From sea to mountain crag
Its stripes have gleamed afar;
'Twas our forefathers' hand
That gave it as our lot,
Then, madman, let it stand,
Your rage shall harm it not.

That flag of Liberty,
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea;
And would ye strike it down?
Madmen, suspend your wiel,
Cut not its Heaven born ties;
Our Country's ensign still,
Streaked with celestial dyes.

On Ocean's wave and heath,
In battle and in blast,
Our fathers cheered beneath,
Or nailed it to the mast;
A tear for those who fell,
For those who lived, renown,
I caught their last farewell—
Oh! do not hew it down.

Our heart-strings round thee cling,
And mem'ries o'er thee crowd;
On field and deck thy wing
Has been a freeman's shroud!
Old flag, the storm still brave;
And Traitors, leave the spot;
While we've an arm to save,
Your rage shall harm it not.

HUMOROUS.

THE MERCHANT 'SOLD.'

A Jew in the tavern of Edigen, saw a merchant whom he seemed to recognize.

"Are you one of the good men with whom I had the pleasure to travel from Basle to Strausburg, on the Rhine?"

The merchant assented, and asked:

"Have you, my fellow traveler, since we met, picked up much traffic?"

The Jew, like a Yankee, instead of answering, asked:

"Did you make a good speculation at the fair? If so, I would like to propose a bet to you; that is, I bet you cannot repeat three words after me, as I say them. I make money as I go along."

The merchant, thinking a few pence more or less, would make no difference to him, replied:

"Say on."

The Jew said "Cutler."

"Cutler."

Next, "Bag-Pipe," and that was responded to.

The Jew smiled, and said, "wrong."

The merchant, puzzled, bethought himself where the mistake could be: but the Jew, taking a piece of chalk out of his pocket, made a stroke and said:

"One sixpence for me."

Again the Jew commenced and said:

"Olive oil."

The merchant said "Olive oil."

"Tanner."

"Tanner."

The Jew smiled and said "wrong."

And so on till the sixth time, when the merchant said:

"Now, I will pay you, if you show me that I was wrong."

The Jew said: "You never said the third "wrong," and I won the bet."

The merchant paid, and the Jew made money as he went along.

A distinguished gentleman, ex-Governor of an Atlantic State, was employed for the defence on a trial for murder. The Governor found it necessary in the course of his speech, to comment with some severity on the testimony of a witness for the prosecution. In the midst of a most searching and logical sentence, wherein he was convincing the Jury that the witness had sworn to more than the truth, he was interrupted by a juryman—a tall, lank fellow, who, rising, addressed the Governor:

"See here, Mr. Lawyer, I don't want yer to go on in that way abusing me; I won't stand it; I'll break up the court if you do; I didn't come to be abused!"

"My dear sir," replied the Governor, in his politest manner, I was alluding to the witness, not to you; my remarks were not intended to apply to any of the Jurors."

"Well then," said the Juror, "jest quit a pintin yer finger at me when you talk that a way."

GENTLEMANLY LADIES.

In a railroad car the seats were all full except one which was occupied by a pleasant looking Irishman—a couple of evidently well-bred and intelligent young ladies, came in to procure seats; but seeing none vacant were about to go into the back car, when Patrick arose hastily with evident pleasure.

"But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies with a smile, hesitating with true politeness to accept it.

"Niver do you mind *that!*" said the gallant Hiberian, "ye'r welcome to it. I'd ride on the *cow-catcher* to New York any time for a smile from such *genteelmanly* ladies!" and he retired hastily into the next car, amid cheers of his fellow passengers.

THE TWO EXTREMES.

A modest dame, about to undertake the task of making a pot of soap, found it necessary to purchase a can of concentrated *lye*, but the word *ley (lie)* seemed coarse and vulgar to escape lips so pure, and she softened it by asking for a can of concentrated *falsehood*. This bit of modesty is only equalled by the truly pious old gentleman, who, in narrating the ravages of a recent storm, spoke of the loss of a mill dam, by calling it a mill-*oath*.

PATRIOTISM.

We heard of a faithful old preacher in Anson, who, in addressing his congregation in that county, a short time since, alluded to the present condition of the country, and condemned the insane and lawless spirit which is so common at this time. In the course of his remarks he made the following declaration: "I tell you what it is, friends, there are a great many people, now a-days, whose patriotism begins and ends in *Brass Buttons* and *Whiskey;* and I need not assure you further that they are a poor dependence in a real emergency."

Salisbury Watchman.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of Elias Howe Jr., and the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company,

Our Patents, being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., or their Agents, or Licensee, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their licenses, alone are legally authorized under their own patent, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, whenever found.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr.,
New York.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Lenk, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES—495 Broadway, N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland, and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

MILL-WRIG HTING

AND

MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of

Mill-Work and Machinery,

on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinds of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.
Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1861.

Miss Anna Arrington,	Rufus Harman,
" Jane Brown,	Joseph Holder,
W. G. Ballard,	S. G. Keesler,
W. Ball,	Jonas Lashbach,
David Brown,	Andrew Longworth,
Miss Bettie Bruner,	J. H. Lindsay,
Spencer Boyden,	Miss Julian C. Long,
Isaac Brown,	"Isa. M. Messenger,
Miss Maggie Barnard,	T. Martin,
W. G. Bodenhamer,	G. E. Meeker,
H. Beckerdite,	Jacob Parnel, 2
Miss Mollie Chandler,	James Payne,
A. Clodfelter,	J. T. Rights,
D. A. Davis,	Miss LivinyStockman,
T. W. Dunn,	A. Sheck,
R. Dobenhamer,	Charles R. Staley,
Julius French,	Levi Tuck,
Rely W. Hooper,	Isaac Teague, 2
John Harman,	John Wire,
Miss Catherine Hines,	Eli Wear,
Wm. H. Harris.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1861.

Salem Drug Store.

BOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50 tf

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents, at the BOOKSTORE.

SMALL POX!

Vaccination done at short notice by DR. J. F. SHAFFNER. Feb. 1—3w.

INKS, Black, Red and Blue, Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY. } *IN EQUITY.*

John F. New and others,
vs.
Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petition filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IT appearing in this case to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud, William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.—6w—$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. & M. E.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note.—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call

P. A. WILSON & CO.
Winston, Jan. 1, 1861. 37-tf

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools and Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the

DRUG STORE.

Scuppernong & Flower's WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at

BONER & CRIST'S
May 11, 1860. 4-tf

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.

ESS. GINGER to be had on reasonable term by calling at the Drug Store.

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Laurens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

Mackerel, a choice quality for sale, cheap at the Salem Confectionary. J. O. HALL.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine,

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,

For sale at the Drug Store

Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

General Purchasing and Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Safes Sewing Machines, &c.,

PUBLISHER of "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of North Carolina," "Southern Bishops," Hickory Nut Falls," &c., &c.

SOLE Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising Water in all depths under 150 feet by hand. Drawings and Prices sent free.

147 Chambers Street, New York.

Commission for Buying and Forwarding, two and a half per cent.

References.

McPheeters Gheslin and John B. Odom, Esq., Va.; John Baxter and Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn.; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown and McMillan, Washington, Texas; D. R. McAnally, D. D., St. Louis; Rev. C. C. Gilespie, N. Orleans; J. W. Stoy, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. David L. Swain and Chas. F. Deems, D. D., North Carolina; Myatts & Toller, Ala.; &c., &c.

Sept. 16, 1859.

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise. PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December 21, 1860. 25-3m.

YOU WANT IT.

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT.

YOUR CHILDREN WANT AT.

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY.

AND YOU WOULD HAVE IT.

IF

you only knew how USEUL, how INSTRUCTIVE, and how ENTERTAINING it is.

We refer to that *first best* that largest, most *instructive*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the **Household**, for the **Farm**, and for the **Garden**, viz: the

American Agriculturist.

YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints and suggestions about all kinds of out door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, in the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc., etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new practical information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about.

Each volume contains *many hundreds of useful hints*, and it is certain that many of these hints will each be worth to you more than a dollar.—As an example, a subscriber writes, "....I obtained 5 bushels more per acre on a ten acre field of wheat, (or in all 50 bushels) simply from a hint about preparing the seed given in my *Agriculturist*."....*Another* says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a fifteen acre field, and with no extra cost of culture, by applying one hint from the *Agriculturist*. *Another*, (a villager,) says he got $45 worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the *Agriculturist*, which told him *what* to do, *how* to do it, and *when* to do it. Thousands of others have derived similar advantages.—You are invited to *try* the paper a year, at a cost of only $1. If you desire you can have *free* of charge, four or five parcels of **choice seeds**, which the Publisher will distribute among his subscribers the present winter.

YOUR WIFE wants the *Agriculturist*, because it has a large amount of valuable and really useful information about all kinds of HOUSEHOLD WORK, from Garret to Cellar. Give her the benefit of this paper for one year. You will find your home made better and money saved.

YOUR CHILDREN want the *Agriculturist*, for it contains a very interesting, useful, and entertaining department for YOUTH and CHILDREN, which will be of great value to their minds and hearts.

The above are truthful statements, that will be cheerfully attested by nearly a hundred thousand of the present readers of the *Agriculturist*. You are invited to try a single volume of the *Agriculturist*, which will cost only $1, and abundantly *pay*. Try it for 1861. (Vol. 20.)

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 41 Park Row, N.Y.

THE AD-VALOREM BANNER,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A short time since I issued a prospectus for a Weekly newspaper, to be called the AD-VALOREM BANNER, to be published in the city of Raleigh, N. C. The encouragement I have received, exceeding my most sanguine hopes, induces me to issue this prospectus, the object of which is to inform the public that I will on the first day of January, 1861, commence the publication of the BANNER, not only WEEKLY, but DAILY.

So far as the Banner takes sides with political parties, it will be Democratic; but with regard to Internal Improvements, a change in our system of Taxation, and the preservation of a Constitutional Union, it will know no party, but will be a zealous advocate of all these, repudiating secret caucuses, (where the spirit of the Constitution is often violated,) packed and partial Conventions, and the scheming of would-be political demagogues and tricksters. I shall be just and fear not.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BANNER:

One copy 1 year, in advance,	$ 5 00
Five copies 1 year, in advance,	20 00

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY BANNER:

One copy 1 year, in advance,	$ 2 00
Six copies 1 " "	10 00
Ten copies 1 " "	15 00

Address, FRANK L. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
The Edinburg Review, (Whig.)
The North British Review, (Free Church)
The Westminster Review, (Liberal,)
Blackwood's Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensible to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, and can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of the subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, per ann.	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more copies of the above works. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9 00; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30 00; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered free of postage. When sent by mail, to any part of the United States, will be but 24 cents a year for Blackwood, and but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold Street, N. Y.

Glass Glass, Glass,

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

in the large assortment of all sizes, kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the

DRUG STORE.

30,000 Copies already Sold.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS.

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up partnership papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Amidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the insolvent laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord & Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the wife's right in property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanic's Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this Country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law Concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, and mode of proceedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

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It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

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$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men every where, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

What Everybody Wants.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR:

CONTAINING

SIMPLE REMEDIES, EASILY OBTAINED, FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE IN ALL FORMS BY

PROF. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to watch over the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from contageous diseases.

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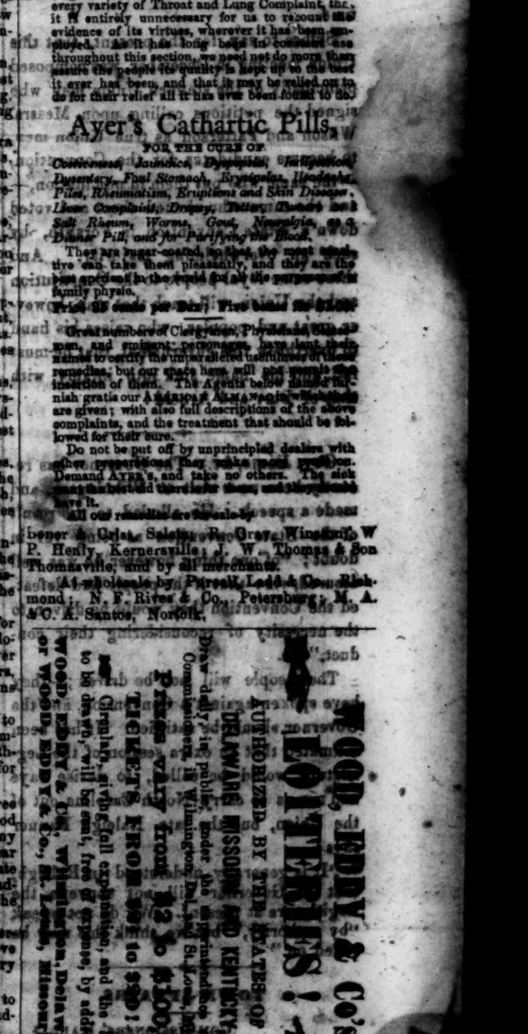
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